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## Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2369



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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**NOTE FROM THE DIRECTOR, FBIS:**

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On behalf of all of us in FBIS I wish to express appreciation to our readers who have guided our efforts throughout the years.

4 March 1981

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No. 2369

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# RAID ON MAPUTO TERMED NO SOLUTION TO SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEMS

## Will Not End Terrorism

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 81 p 8

[Report by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

PROBABLY the most important aspect of South Africa's raid into Mozambique last week is that she has proved to the world that she is not making idle threats and that she is prepared to back up with action the threats she has made.

This is the considered opinion of Dr Mike Hough — director of Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic studies — who told mThe Citizen yesterday that "the outside world now knows that we are prepared to put our money and our action where our mouth is".

However, he said, military pre-emptive raids such as the Maputo one — on the bases of politically militaristic enemies of the country — was not a solution to the overall problems facing the country.

"They can only pull the rug out from under the enemy for a short time, watering down his efforts against us.

"We can expect more of this type of action, but we must accept it is not the be-all-and-end-all answer to growing terrorism.

"Terrorism is here to stay, and we shall have to learn to

live with it and regard raids of this nature as only a small part of the overall strategy to beat communism."

Raids such as the Maputo one were also reasonably "safe" in the sense that they could mbe pulled off with a minimal scream of outrage from the outside world.

But similar raids into Angola could — because of the East German and Cuban presence — escalate into an international incident.

The Russians were well aware of the importance of waging a low key war in Africa — a war in which they were not too openly represented — thus avoiding the danger of open confrontation with the West.

Dr Hough said that hopefully the stronger stance of the Reagan administration would strengthen South Africa's arm against terrorism.

Raids like the Maputo one must be linked in South Africa with the elimination of grievances of the Blacks, particularly the urban Blacks, making them more contented and harder for terrorists to recruit.

A saving grace might also be the growing urbanisation of South African Blacks.

Another important facet,

he said, was continued South African economic aid to neighbouring states such as Mozambique.

"Its easy to call for us to withdraw aid to them, but the truth of the matter is that, if we do, we simply pave the path even more smoothly for communist aid to reach the states, which would be plunged into near economic ruin without South African backing."

It seemed logical that economic backing to Mozambique should be withdrawn because that country was harbouring African National Congress bases, he said. But this would only result in further instability in Mozambique and greater Russian involvement.

Although he had no sympathy for Mozambique, he could understand the country's dilemma.

"It would be stupid to think that terrorism would disappear if adjustments were made internally in South Africa.

"It is a known fact that heaven on earth cannot be created anywhere and that utopia is just a dream concept.

## Hoped To Capture Slovo

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 81 p 9

[Report by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

**DURBAN.** — Senior Frelimo officials believe handcuffs left by the South African raiding party which hit Maputo last week were intended to be used to capture and bring back a senior ANC official.

The Frelimo executive officer for the Maputo district, Commander José Cavarlaho, told The Citizen yesterday in a telephone interview he thought the SA armed forces had hoped to capture Mr Joe Slovo, who leads ANC operations against the Republic.

He would not confirm it but it is believed that Slovo — a former Johannesburg advocate — only left Maputo a few days before the successful SA raid.

Commander Cavarlaho also confirmed that four senior Black ANC officials had been killed in the raid. He said he believed they were all Zulus and at one time had all lived at Kwa Mashu, the huge Black township to the north of Durban.

So far the ANC have only revealed the names of two of the men, William Khanyile and Mr Fanie Radebe.

Since the lightning raid a number of Natal businessmen — who have considerable investments in Mozambique — have visited Maputo.

### No difference

One of them — who has just returned to Durban after being at Maputo at the weekend — said yesterday that there had been no difference in the attitude of top Frelimo officials to him since the raid.

He had had talks with a senior Frelimo financial adviser who urged him to maintain his investments in Mozambique.

The businessman predicted that there would be no change in the attitude of the Frelimo administration to the SAR personnel running the harbours of Maputo and Beira.

He said it was a case of the Frelimo administration being unable to do without the skills of SA railwaymen to keep vital imports and exports going.

MOZAMBIQUE, TANZANIA AGREE ON CONSTRUCTION OF UNITY BRIDGE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Feb 81 p 1

[Text]

MOZAMBIKAN and Tanzanian engineers who were consulting in Dar es Salaam on the construction of the \$0 million/- Unity Bridge have recommended that work on the bridge across the Ruvuma should start in August this year.

A statement issued after the three-day consultative meeting said the experts also agreed that equipment for the construction of the bridge should be ordered between April and May this year.

Further, the engineers appointed Ndugu Nuno Arao from Mozambique and Ndugu F.B. Mtama from Tanzania to be project co-ordinators in order to simplify the execution of the project, the statement said.

It also said a Mozambican construction firm, CETA, was appointed the main contractors of the project with a mandate to subcontract part of the works if necessary.

The meeting also decided that the construction camp should be located near Masuguru on the Tanzania side and that supplies to the camp should be arranged from the same side.

A Tanzania firm, to be chosen, should enter into a direct contract with the Tanzania Government to run the camp, it was resolved.

It was also agreed that another Mozambican firm, COTOP, which designed the bridge, should supervise its construction and that some Tanzanian engineers and technicians be attached to COTOP.



## BRIEFS

**BULGARIAN-ASSISTED PHOSPHATE COMPANY**--The Angolan government is setting up a new company, with Bulgarian assistance, to mine rich phosphate deposits in the north-west of the country according to the Angolan news agency Angop. It said the mines, at Kindonakasi in Zaire district, should begin operating next June with an initial output of 30 tonnes per day. A new state-owned firm, called the Phosphate Extraction Company of Angola (Fosfang), has been set up to exploit the phosphate reserves. Fosfang has contracted the Bulgarian company Bulgareomina to operate the mine, which has estimated reserves of 200m. tonnes of top quality phosphate, it added. Angop said the deposits cover an area of 20 square km (about eight square miles) and the company would ultimately employ over 500 people.  
[Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Feb 81 p 231]

**LUANDA PORT CONGESTION**--The Angolan port of Luanda is congested with 46,000 tonnes of goods stored on the quayside and 28 ships, with a total of about 100,000 tonnes of cargo, waiting to unload, according to the official Angola news agency. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was told during a tour of the port that the congestion was caused by importing organisations not collecting their goods on time.  
[Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Feb 81 p 231]

CSO: 4420

## WORKERS REPORTEDLY TO GET PAY INCREASES

## Percentages Provided

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in English 4 Feb 81 p 3

[Text]

As we announced in our last issue, the Head of State last week issued a number of decrees increasing salaries of workers pertaining to :

- civil servants of the public service,
- non civil servants of the public sector,
- magistrates of the judicial order,
- soldiers of the armed forces,
- the staff pertaining to the general statute of the national security,
- auxiliaries of the administration,
- the staff of the plenipotentiary administration,
- domestic servants,
- workers of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, and to,
- teachers of the private sector.

By the first decree, civil servants with indice points of between 43 and 499 have an increase of 10 % while those with indice points from 500 upward have a - 6 % increase. This particular decree concerns civil servants of the public service of the order of magistrates, of the

plenipotentiary administration, of the national security, of the armed forces and administrative auxiliaries.

The second decree stipulates that : teachers of the private sector between categories 3 and 8 have a 6 % increase while those between 9 and 12 receive a - 4 % rise.

Domestic servants between the first and 4th categories have 10 % while those between categories 5 and 8 have 8 %.

Workers of the public sector who are either contract officers or paid monthly have also been affected by one of the decrees as follows :

Those between categories 1 and 4 have an increase of 10 % in zones I, II and III. Those between categories 5 and 8 have an 8 % increase in all the zones, while those between categories 9 and 12 have a - 6 % increase.

For workers of the public sector who are not

civil servants, anyone with a monthly salary of less than 98.000 F CFA has an increase of 10 % while those with a monthly salary of more than 98.000 francs have an increase of 6 %. Non-commissioned officers (les hommes de troupe PDL et ADL) have an increase of 10 %.

Meanwhile, by a decision of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, salaries of workers in the private sector have also been increased by between 8 and 12 per cent as follows : From category 1 to 4, 14 % in zones I and II and 15 % in zone III ; from category 5 to 9, 11 % in zones I and II and 12 % in zone III ; from category 10 to 12, 8 % in all the zones.

Still on salary increases the Head of State assigned an order last week increasing annual allowances by 10 %. The present annual and monthly pensions stand as follows : those from the 7th

to 10th echelon have 134.600 Fr. yearly and 11.217 monthly ; those between echelon 4 and 6 have 112.167 frs. yearly and 9.347 frs. monthly ; and, those from the 1st to 3rd echelon have 89.733 frs. yearly and 7.478 frs. monthly.

### WARNING

Experience has shown that each time government decrees a salary increase, the resultant rise in commodity prices has of-

ten undermined this state effort to raise the standard of living of its citizens. Conscious of this phenomenon, government last week issued a strong warning to traders who will raise prices as a result of the increase in the salaries of workers.

The warning promised strong retribution to traders who would be caught changing commodity prices.

### Warning Issued

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in English 4 Feb 81 p 3

[Commentary by Shey Mabu Peter T.: "Who Benefits From These Increases?"]

[Text]

I happened to have been by a radio set when a Radio Cameroon news caster started bringing the "Good Tidings of Great Joy" - salary revalorization in the public and private sectors of the Cameroon Labour force. And anyone would have expected anxious listeners to raise the volumes of their radio sets or cry down anybody who generated noise at the time the bearer of good news was behind the microphone.

But this was not the case with this Yaounde civil servant in whose house I had found myself with a "dossier chaser" who needed help in finding out his host's house. His host had not been angered by the arrival of "a dossier chaser" nor the surprise visit of two people at lunch time. But this

friend later apologised that he had to tune off his radio set without seeking our opinion because the newscaster was bringing to him the kind of news he was not happy about. And what was the bad news ? - that workers' salaries had been revalorized. The reason our host gave for demonstrating his dissatisfaction, was that the prices of goods and services ranging from bunches of plantains to the services of barbers and truck-pushers not forgetting the nightmare of house rent, would rise by at least 25 per cent no matter the warning from the Presidency. "No wonder, he remarked, those who worked hard to get the

news before this official announcement started increasing their prices last week." It would be recalled that the price of meat per kilogramme rose from 650 frs. to 750 frs. just before last week's announcement about salary increases.

Our host might have gone too far by putting off his radio set when the announcement about salary increases was being made. But experience has taught us that salary increases which are meant to increase the purchasing power of workers instead create a vicious circle. And the victim is the wage earner. It is because of this prostitution of salary revalorization that many workers now believe, "We are better off without the increases." But in the face of the current inflation, it is not enough to insist on increased production without thinking about the quantity of cash that runs after these goods and services.

However, complaints or no complaints, we are bound to have salary increases since this is not only a means of ensuring social justice, but also a way of creating incentives for workers at various levels.

Consequently, instead of raising prices of goods and services at a geometric rate, we ought to aim at producing more. The farmers who complain of not having enough of the

national cake should not forget that most revalorisations begin with the prices of major cash crops; and no Province can claim that it does not, or cannot grow any of those money-making export crops.

We therefore call on our farmers, landlords, merchants and businessmen to stop this incredible rise in the prices of their goods and services each time there is salary revalorization, and strongly appeal to our authorities to make price control effective in our society.

And to effect this, the price controllers themselves must be controlled. This is important, because some price controllers go out nowadays not to control prices but to seek bribes from defaulters. If this continues, the news about salary increases would always be received with mixed feelings by those who appraise the value of money.

Let us strive to make salary revalorizations meaningful by effectively controlling the incredible rate at which the prices of goods and services rise each time there is a revalorization in the salaries of workers.

## NEWSPAPER REGRETS NONPUBLICATION OF 'GHANAIAN TIMES'

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Feb 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

**THIS** morning, our sister national daily "Ghanaiian Times" is not on the newstands.

The New Times Corporation, printers and publishers of "Times" has explained that it has no newsprint.

We of the "Daily Graphic" are sad and disturbed that "Times" which serves as, and offers an alternative to us, has been forced to stay out of circulation. And let no one say that newsprint is the only problem that kept "Times" out.

Our rival, and sister national daily currently faces a number of production problems. We are even surprised that the "Ghanaiian Times" has been coming out all these months.

The problems "Times" has are not peculiar to it. The "Daily Graphic" also has similar problems which hinder the production of the paper.

Both papers have no newsprint, ink, photographic materials and other printing inputs.

The "Times" and the "Graphic" have no vehicles to take their reporters out on assignments and in search of news; we have no transport to take the papers to the regions.

Our typewriters are obsolete with majority of them broken down. We have no tape-recording gadgets for interviews or to facilitate the collection of news.

Right now, the "Daily Graphic" relies on taxi for news collection and daily editorial assignments. The taxi fares we pay a year could have given us about three or four vehicles.

Our Circulation Department relies on hired privately owned transport for the sale and distribution of the newspapers throughout the country.

The "Ghanaiian Times" could not come out today. The "Graphic" may also not come out in the near future if our production problems persist.

The "Graphic" believes in a healthy competition. We do not want to have a monopolistic position in newspaper production and circulation.

We therefore invite management and the Press Commission to give serious attention to the real problems that tend to keep our papers out of the newstands.

## SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD DEVELOPMENT FUNDS REPORT DENIED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Feb 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Text] **THE** Government has refuted South African press reports that Ghana is seeking South African capital to develop her gold resources.

A statement issued by the Government in Accra at the week-end said its attention had been drawn to certain scurrilous overseas publications particularly in the "Johannesburg Star" about the recent seminar on "Ghana's Gold Endowment".

The Government stated that the reports, attributed to a South African mining consultant, one Hans Vag Michaelis who attended the seminar claimed that Ghana was seeking South African capital to develop her gold resources.

The Government emphasized that "these reports are patent falsehoods that South Africa is spreading obviously in a deliberate attempt to frustrate Ghana's efforts to develop her gold industry and prevent her from threatening South Africa's virtual monopoly of the world's gold supplies".

The statement said to achieve this objective, the South African Government had therefore embarked on "this vile campaign to discredit Ghana in the eyes of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) member countries and would-be investors who are against the obnoxious practice of apartheid by the racist South African Government".

The Government made it clear that at no time did it invite any South African to attend the seminar and that conference records showed that one Hans Vag Michaelis participated in the seminar as a representative of RANDOL INTERNATIONAL of the United States.

It said no Government official discussed any investment issues with him.

To avoid any doubt in the minds of Ghanaians and the international community, the Government declared its total opposition to the obnoxious policy of apartheid practiced by South Africa.

It declared its full support for and commitment to OAU resolutions calling for the severance of political, economic, cultural and other ties with South Africa.

The Government also declared its unwavering support for the heroic struggle of the people of Azania and Namibia against racial discrimination and political and economic subjugation.

It reiterated that as a founding member of the OAU, Ghana "is alive to its historic responsibilities and will never be swayed from its progressive policies by any considerations whatsoever".



UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY FOR JUNE 1979 COUP SOLDIERS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] The Government has accepted a recommendation by the Huppenbauer Committee which inquired into the Police Service that all servicemen who seized power from their senior officers in June 1979 should be given unconditional amnesty.

This is contained in a statement issued on the report by the Ministry of the Interior in Accra last Monday.

On corruption within the Service the committee's basic finding was that this could be traced to the process whereby candidates are screened for recruitment into the service and the process by which allegations against policemen are investigated.

The government has therefore referred to the Police Council a recommendation that units be set up within the service to screen all police personnel after they have completed their contract period.

The government has also referred to the council the recommendation that a special Hardship Loan Fund should be set up within the service to eliminate or minimize the need for money lending.

The committee also found that road blocks are another source of corruption. The Government has endorsed the recommendation that they are kept at the barest minimum consistent with national security.

The committee found the closure of dockets by policemen as a very lucrative avenue for corruption. It has therefore recommended the establishment of a special body preferably within the Attorney-General's Office, to provide overall supervision.

Since the Attorney-General is by the Constitution the officer responsible for initiation and prosecution of all criminal offences, the committee felt that no docket should be closed without his consent.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**WELL-EQUIPPED ARMED FORCES**--The Minister of Defence, Mr S. K. Riley-Poku, said in Sunyani yesterday that the Ghana Armed Forces would very soon be well-equipped to play its vital role in the society. He said the government was aware of the many problems facing the Armed Forces and was determined to solve them, adding "you will soon see signs of this". Mr Riley-Poku was addressing officers and men of the Third Battalion of the Ghana Army at the Liberation Barracks in Sunyani as part of his seven-day fact-finding tour of border towns in the Brong-Ahafo and the Western Regions. Mr Riley-Poku reminded the soldiers on the need to maintain discipline and self-respect while the government tried to solve their problems. He pointed out that the army was a special disciplinary institution and therefore asked the soldiers to behave accordingly and be on their guard against self-seekers adding "if we are a well-disciplined force, then it is half the battle won". Mr Riley-Poku expressed concern over the high incidence of cocoa smuggling at the country's borders which, he said, was doing incalculable damage to the national economy. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Feb 81 p 1]

CSO: 4420



## BRIEFS

**BANKNOTE HOARDING**--President Sekou Toure has threatened to withdraw his country's banknotes in an attempt to stop private businessmen hoarding money, according to a Conakry Radio broadcast monitored in Dakar. In address to his country's Revolutionary Council, the President denounced the practice as an attack on the Guinean economy and hinted that he favoured a reduction in the value of notes still in circulation after such a move. President Sekou Toure also threatened to close a newly-opened diamond mine at Kerouane, in the south of the country, because of fraudulent traffic in diamonds by people working the mines privately. He said 100,000 private individuals had flocked to work the mines since they opened two months ago. [Excerpt] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Feb 81 p 251]

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

PAIGC FUNDS DISPOSITION QUESTIONED--Guinea Bissau has now asked President Pereira to provide information on PAIGC funds. Mr Joseph Turpin, a member of the Revolutionary council in Bissau and Minister of Trade has told a news conference in Dakar that the assets of the PAIGC had been deposited in banks in Switzerland, Liberia and Senegal. He did not quote any figure. Mr Turpin added that President Pereira is still regarded in Bissau as the Secretary General of the PAIGC. Mr Turpin claimed that the ousted President, Luiz Cabral, who is still detained by the authorities, had withdrawn part of the funds. The money had been given to the PAIGC during the war against the Portuguese. He added that he was unaware of a request made by President Eanes of Portugal for the release of Luiz Cabral. The Revolutionary council has opened an enquiry on the "crimes of the former regime" and the people would decide, Mr Turpin added. [Excerpt] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Feb 81 p 252]

CSO: 4420

MALI

BRIEFS

GDR FOOD DONATION--Bamako (Agencies)--German Democratic Republic has donated 10 tons of medicine and food to help drought victims in Mali, the newspaper L'ESSOR reported. The supplies were valued at 300,000 dollars. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Jan 81 p 4]

CSO: 4420

# SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT SEEN IN NACALA PORT HANDLING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Feb 81 p 18

[Article by Gordon Knowler]

[Text] Cargo working in the Mozambique port of Nacala improved by more than 65 percent in December and January to relieve it of much container congestion and allow a flood of cargo to be rail transported between the port and Blantyre in Malawi.

Last year it was feared that the Malawian economy would take a severe hammering because of the enormous build-up of containers at the docks and at the inland container centre.

So serious was the situation in the eyes of Malawian exporters that it led them to believe that Mozambique was exercising economic sabotage.

A representative of Moore McCormack lines was accused by the Mozambiquean authorities of making the statement but this is unfounded because the remark emanated from Malawian sources purely over their concern for the despatch of their cargo.

But the Herculean effort on the part of the Mozambique authorities to move the cargo and increase the working rate by more than 65 percent has eradicated this line of thought.

It now takes a container about 42 days for the journey from Nacala to Blantyre against a previous 64 days and more. It is recorded that it has taken containers as long as 78 days to go from Johannesburg to Blantyre.

The Mormacyega is scheduled to call at Nacala on February 15, to load a large consignment of containers and because of the increased clearing and transit rate there should be no waiting for cargo.

One step that has been taken to assist clearance and documentation is to attach a spare set of documents to a special pouch on the container so that when it arrives it can be speedily traced.

But it is felt that it will take some time to clear the backlog of boxes both inland and at Nacala. There are many that would like to see Nacala development into a specialised container port with breakbulk cargo going to alternative ports like Beira.

They feel that this would greatly speed the movement of boxes and allow for a greater throughput of cargo.

## PHYSICAL COMBAT REPORTED IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Security Called to Assembly

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Jan 81 pp 1, 7

[Article by Yinka Kwesi Guedon]

[Text]

**SOME members of the House of Representatives belonging to the faction expelled from the PRP yesterday engaged law enforcement agents in physical combat at the National Assembly.**

This followed their second day protest against the nomination of Representative Muhammadu Tudun-Wada to represent the party at the joint committee on revenue allocation.

Trouble started when the protesting legislators, numbering 20 tried to break through the security wall mounted on the Senate building corridor by law enforcement agents.

Two major security posts were mounted along the corridor of the Senate building, with Lagos State Police Commissioner, Alhaji Mohammadu Gambo, at the second post.

On getting to the second security post, the protesting expelled PRP members inquired from police officers why they should not go inside.

At this juncture, shouts of "we are National Assembly

members" followed as they pushed the policemen away to force their way through.

As a result, the policemen with the help of their other colleagues manhandled the protesting legislators, chasing them out of the corridor.

One of the protesting members who tried to fight back was manhandled, his clothes torn while he wept openly.

The member, Alhaji Garba Sami later had a chat with Alhaji Gambo in a local dialect.

Punch cameraman also got a taste of the manhandling from the law enforcement agents who also seized his camera.

But for the intervention of Alhaji Gambo, his camera would have been taken away by the police.

Senate President, Dr. Joseph Wayas arrived at the National Assembly premises with Representative Muhammed Tudun-Wada, the duly accredited PRP representative to the committee in his car under very heavy security.

It was learnt that NPN and PRP members in the joint conference were given two policemen each for security reasons.

Commenting on the drama between policemen and the protesting PRP legislators, Senator Tony Anyanwu, appealed with newsmen at the scene 'it is a disgrace in the eyes of international politics, please don't report the incident in your newspapers.'

Meanwhile, newsmen have been barred from covering the joint sitting as most of them were locked out of the Assembly premises as early as 6 a.m. yesterday.

Similarly, legislators who are not members of the committee were also turned back from viewing the committee proceedings.

More than 100 law enforcement agents were posted to strategic points on the Assembly premises.

In another development, Representative Mohammed Laval Na'Rogo (PRP, Kano) was yesterday led away from the joint conference committee room by police officers into an NPF Landrover and driven away to Lion Building Headquarters of the Lagos State Police Command.

There, police source said, he signed a bond not to cause a breach of peace at the National Assembly.

He was also told to report back at the Lion Building this morning to see a Chief Superintendent of Police (CSP).

About 20 minutes after he was marched out of the committee room, Representative Na'Rogo was brought back to the National Assembly premises and led to the Speaker of the House of Representative's office.

Representative Na'Rogo and Mohammadu Tudun-Wada were at the centre of last Wednesday's rumpus over the House of Representatives' PRP representation on the joint conference committee on revenue allocation.

It took policemen about two hours to bring Na'Rogo out of the conference room.

Yesterday morning, Representative Na'Rogo went through the heavy security in the Senate building into the venue of the meeting at about 10.50 a.m.

Lagos State Police Commissioner, Alhaji Mohammadu Gambo and other law enforcement agents were at the security check-point when Representative Na'Rogo arrived at the check-point with about four other members of the joint conference where the police commissioner demanded for their

identity cards.

One of the members then asked the police commissioner: 'why don't you allow us to solve our problem?' but he replied: 'We are here because you could not solve your problem yesterday.'

Later on a National Assembly security man was ordered to be arrested for submitting the list of the members of the joint committee late.

A policeman ascertained that the arrested security man was responsible for Representative Na'Rogo's entry into the committee room.

According to him, if the security man had brought the list early enough, the representative would have been identified.

Mr Sule Lamido, a frontliner in the protesting faction was also seen being led away by policemen yesterday afternoon.

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 2 Feb 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Image of the Nation"]

**N**OW that the Revenue Allocation issue has been settled by the National Assembly's Joint Committee, it is necessary to reflect on the show of shame that preceded the resolution of the issue on Thursday and ways whereby such incidents may be averted in the future.

What virtually disrupted deliberations on the all-important question of allocating revenue in the country was the internal conflict within the People's Redemption Party (PRP).

Attempts by the committee to meet on Wednesday were frustrated by members of the PRP who brought their intra party differences to bear on the National Assembly, thereby turning that respectable caucus into a circus that day.

Members of the PRP would not have behaved the way they did if they had recognised the fact that the National Assembly is a forum open to all those interested in knowing how legislation is conducted here, including diplomats, foreign media correspondents and our own citizens who are equally concerned about decency and order in public life.

The behaviour by some PRP legislators last Wednesday showed abject immaturity and recklessness on the part of those involved. It also indicated that they had hardly any sense of national direction and consciousness.

We have always contended that our politicians should comport themselves in such a way that they would command the respect they deserve, not only from those who elected them into their high offices, but also of observers who may be inclined to cite any exception in their behaviour as the rule for conducting the business of Government in this country.

It is indeed unfortunate that because of the unruly behaviour of some legislators, securitymen were sadly drafted to the conference venue which should not have been the case, for it tended to give the impression that these men were needed to remind members of the country's premier legislative body to behave properly. We sincerely hope that our legislators will demonstrate sufficient respect for law and order so as to prevent a recourse to this abnormal measure.

However, last week's ugly incidents at the National Assembly may well not have come about if certain bureaucratic errors whereby the names of Alhaji Mohammed Tudun Wada and Alhaji Mohammed Lawal Narogo were mixed up by the National Assembly Secretariat, had not been committed. Also, the secretariat ought to have ensured that there was no difficulty whatsoever in the identification of which member was actually to represent the PRP in the committee's meeting. Such lapses need to be avoided.

We must reiterate that at all times, our politicians and law-makers ought to have the national image uppermost in their minds in whatever they do. They should, where differences exist within their parties, iron these out among themselves, using all constitutional means at their disposal, rather than ridicule the nation. This country does not need an encore of Wednesday's disgraceful incident at the National Assembly. Not at all.

## Investigation Urged

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 31 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Disgraceful"]

FOR two days running the nation has witnessed yet another unpleasant drama at the National Assembly on the representation of the Peoples Redemption Party (PRP) in the joint session of the National Assembly on revenue allocation.

To all well meaning citizens of this country the incident is a disgrace not only to the image of our law-makers but for our image as the "leading black community on earth" to quote ex-President Jimmy Carter of the United States.

It is on this score that we feel greatly disturbed by the development within the PRP at the House of Representatives especially.

While we accept that the leadership tussle in the party does not give the most satisfactory condition for electing the party's representation in the two houses of the National Assembly vis-a-vis the court action on the issue, we do not think that the kind of rampage that occurred is the answer to the current problems.

We would have thought that the leaders of both sides would have made representations to the leaders of the two houses of the National Assembly with a view to reaching an acceptable solution to the problem. It is, however, pathetic that while the party's representation in the Senate was undisputed that of the House of Representatives is not only a subject of dispute but it is being covertly used to throw the country's image into disrepute. We only hope that those who hatched, nurtured and spearheaded the fiasco in the Senate premises know that there are other ways, than fiasco, by which the issue could have been amicably settled and the country saved from the embarrassing display of hooliganism.

Meanwhile, we suggest that a House committee should be set up to look into the issue of PRP representation in the event of a need for a joint committee of the two houses on the budget.

CSO: 4420



## SENATOR REPORTED SUSPENDED FROM NPP

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 4 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by Joe Onovo]

[Text]

**A** MEMBER of the Senate, Dr Offia Nwali has been suspended from the Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP) Abakaliki senatorial zone for three months.

Dr Offia Nwali has been the chairman of the NPP in the zone. His suspension was ratified at a meeting of the NPP members from the zone held at the Provincial Assembly Hall, Abakaliki which was attended by both the women and youth wings of the party, legislators and all political appointees from the senatorial zone.

The meeting reviewed the activities of Senator Nwali and charged him with consistent flouting of party directives, open campaign against the NPP and negligence of duty.

In one of the charges, it was said that Dr Nwali as the chairman of the senatorial zone NPP chapter and senator did not convene a meeting of the party and had never briefed party members of his activities in the National Assembly since October 1979.

It was also noted that Dr Offia Nwali's activities within the floor of the Senate and outside could not adhere strictly to the constitution of the party.

After reviewing the activities of the senator, the meeting adopted a four point resolution one of which carried a vote of no confidence on Dr Nwali while another removed him as the chairman of the Abakaliki senatorial zone of the NPP.

One of the resolutions said the former chairman has the right to appeal within the period of his suspension.

A communique issued after the meeting jointly signed by Hon. J. N. Egbu, protem chairman and Hon. Achu Okpaga, protem secretary and endorsed by the chairmen and secretaries of the local government chapters, the women wing, youth wing, commissioners, legislators and other appointees within the zone, disassociated the entire members of the party from the senator's voting in the Senate on the Revenue Allocation Bill and the flouting of the directives from the NPP national chairman.

Among those who attended the meeting were the state Commissioner for Special Duties (Information and Establishment), Mr Nweke Anyigor, Chief C. O. Nnaji, Deputy Speaker of the Anambra House of Assembly, Mr J. M. Okodo, Commissioner for Lands and Town Planning, Mr S. N. Swambe, chairman, Ezza Local Government Management Committee, Prince Augustine Okwor, Ishielu and Mr Richard Ukpai. Ikwo.

# SHAGARI TAKEN TO COURT OVER REVENUE ISSUE

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 5 Feb 81 p 16

[Article by Chris Agulefo]

[Text] **T**HE President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria Alhaji Shehu Shagari, the President of the Senate, Dr Joseph Wayas and the Speaker of the House of Representatives Mr Edwin Umezeoke have been dragged to court which is being asked to declare that the decision of the Joint Committee of the National Assembly on the vexed revenue allocation issue be declared null and void.

The action was taken by the chairman of the Finance Committee of the House of Representatives, Mr Ralph Obinla, NPP member for Idato in Imo State and Mr Maina Ma'Aji GNPP member from Kukawa South-East of Borno state.

In a four-point motion filed at the federal high court on Tuesday, the plaintiffs are seeking a declaration that the national Assembly is incompetent to delegate its power of providing a system of revenue allocation under section 149 and section 272 of the 1979 constitution to a joint committee to decide whether the revenue allocation shall be passed into law.

They are also seeking a declaration that the revenue allocation bill is not a money bill under section 56 of the constitution but revenue allocation bill by virtue of section 149 and 272 of the constitution and that any difference between the senate and the house of representatives can only be resolved by a joint sitting of both houses and not the joint committee.

The motion which was filed by Chief Gani Fawehinmi is also contesting the composition of the joint committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives which it described as 'unconstitutional and defective' in that the representation in the said committee is fundamentally irregular and consequently all the deliberation and decisions of the committee are void and of no effect.

The President, Alhaji Shehu Shagari is also being restrained from giving his assent to any revenue bill arising from the said joint committee until such decision has been referred to the National Assembly and approved and confirmed by it.

Meanwhile, heated whether or not the bill should be assented to by

the President as it now stands was the issue being debated at the House of Representatives for two days running.

A UPN member, Mr Debo Akande from Ibadan North had argued that the decision of the joint committee adopting the view of one house cannot be regarded as resolving the differences reached by the respective houses.

## ENFORCEMENT OF OIL INDUSTRY SABOTAGE ACT URGED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Jan 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Checking Oil Saboteur="]

[Text]

**O**IL occupies a crucial position in the national economy and for that reason alone, every citizen ought to avoid taking steps that may deny the nation the invaluable revenue derived from that source.

Unfortunately, some individuals do not appear to have appreciated this point and seem resolved to assault this vital artery of the economy for selfish reasons. Only recently, a community in an oil-producing area of the country was accused of attempting a disruption of oil flow so that another oil spillage would result to enable them earn a handsome compensation from the Federal Government.

And now, the Speaker of the Bendel State House of Assembly, Mr. Benson Alegbe, has felt concerned to the point of warning people in the state on the same issue. Mr. Alegbe told the State Assembly that he had received a letter from the State's Delta area threatening the obstruction of crude oil flow there.

What these incidents indicate is the failure on the part of some of our people to utilise the available communication channels in either articulating their grievances or making their demands to the authorities. Such people need to

realise that even when they have exhausted every possible avenue for seeking redress, they have no right to take the rash measure they were contemplating. This is because to go ahead and obstruct crude oil exploration amounts to taking the law into their own hands and behaving as though no law against such an action already exists.

As the Bendel State Assembly speaker rightly pointed out, the Petroleum Production (Anti-Sabotage) Decree carries a death penalty or 21 years imprisonment. It is however not enough to draw attention to these and other laws in our statute books. We expect greater vigilance and readiness to enforce existing laws by the relevant governmental agencies.

The authorities need to ensure that anyone caught sabotaging the national economy by obstructing crude oil exploration is brought to book. Action, it has been said, speaks louder than words, and this is one occasion where drastic action is required if the nation's development efforts are not to be unduly frustrated by the myopic elements in our midst.

Nevertheless, the Nigerian National Petroleum Company (NNPC), should, as part of its public relations functions, assist the government in ascertaining the grievances and feelings of people in the oil-producing areas so as to put a stop to threats and often irrational actions by the few disgruntled elements in the oil-producing areas.

We all need at this stage to seek avenues to contribute to development in all spheres of public life. This is a duty which every one of us owes to the nation and those attempting to do otherwise must be severely dealt with in the national interest.

# SHELL OFFICIAL DISCUSSES INVESTMENT PLANS, REVENUE SPLIT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Bisi Oloyede]

[Text]

THE NNPC/Shell Joint Venture operated by the Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria Limited, plans to invest 1.7 billion Naira over the next five years for increased exploration and production activities of oil in the country.

This was made known by the Managing Director of the Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria Limited, Mr. Peter F. Holmes, while speaking at the premiere of the company's documentary film, 'Oil in Nigeria', recently screened at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Lagos.

The managing director also explained that the NNPC/Shell Joint Venture produced more than half the crude oil produced in the country. He noted that with 80 per cent share of this joint venture belonging to the NNPC, a 20 per cent royalty charge on crude oil produced, and an 85 per cent tax rate on profits, the govern-

ment received 99.99 per cent of the total revenue after direct costs.

The split of revenue on all the production, he said, is at a ratio of 200:1, in favour of the government.

Mr. Holmes added that the oil industry was not entirely foreign in its operations, because 98 per cent of the company's staff were indigenes while over half of the 60 posts have been Nigerianised.

He described 'transfer of technology' as the acquisition of professional knowledge through years of training and experience, and not just a commodity that could be easily purchased, wrapped, and handed over across the counter.

In a bid to upgrade continually the technology and experience of its employees, Mr. Holmes remarked that 'there are some 20 Nigerians abroad at any one time, not just on training assignments, but actually working in other Shell operating companies abroad, with a view to returning to the country with broader horizons.

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SURPLUS RECORDED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 3 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by Onyema Ugo Chukwu]

[Text] Nigeria had a balance of payments surplus of N1,360.2 million during the first half of 1980, the Central Bank has said in its half year report published in Lagos.

The surplus was more than twice the level for the first half of 1979. However, 1979 as a whole had produced a surplus of N1,868.9 million, which seems likely to be exceeded in 1980 by a margin of not more than 25 per cent.

Total merchandise trade for the half year period was N11,491.9 million, up 27.8 per cent on the level of the corresponding period of the previous year.

Exports rose by 35.8 per cent to N6,737.1 million, while imports which had been on the decline in 1979, increased by 18.1 per cent in the first half of 1980, to N4,754.8 million.

The increase in the value of exports was largely attributable to oil exports. Although the quantity exported decreased, earnings increased because of increases in prices. Non-oil exports also increased, by 20.8 per cent to N500.3 million.

The increase in imports was due to the relaxation of various restrictions in 1980. The rising trends, according to other sources intensified during the second half of the year, raising the monthly import bill to about N1,200 million.

In the services account, the traditional deficit deteriorated during the first half of 1980, amounting to N1,287.1 million as against N1,145.6 million in the first half of 1979.

The deficit of the unrequited transfers account also worsened. Total receipts was N9.8 million while outpayments increased to a record N135.7 million, giving a deficit of N125.9 million. This was 15.8 per cent higher than the deficit in the account in the first half of 1979.

Gross capital inflow declined sharply in the review period, by 42.3 per cent to N429.0 million. The decline was largely due to a sharp decline in drawings on external loans from N501.2 million in the first half of 1979, to N178.8 million

Direct investment had also declined by N14.9 million to N155.9 million, mainly because of a drop in capital inflow into the oil sector.

However, capital outflow had also declined in the first of 1980. It fell from N182.6 million to N121.8 million. But that notwithstanding, the surplus of the capital account fell by 45.2 per cent to N307.2 million.

According to the report, holdings of foreign exchange assets increased by N1,278.8 million during the first six months of 1980 to N4620.1 million of which the Central Bank accounted for 97.5 per cent.

The Central Bank's holdings has since risen to N5378.2 million at the end of October 1980, before falling slightly to N5,357.3 million at the end of November.

CSO: 4420

WORK STOPS AT PORT PROJECT FOLLOWING VIOLENCE

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 3 Feb 81 p 24

[Article by Cyprian Agbor]

[Text] Over 1,000 construction workers of Horicon Limited and Adrian Vodkker, the two companies building the Onne Port Complex last week abandoned the project site following alleged physical attacks on them by members of the Onne Community.

The violence erupted after an earlier announcement by the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) changing the name of the new port still under construction from Onne to Ogu Port.

A reliable source from the Federal Ministry of Transport in Lagos told the BUSINESS TIMES last week that the site of that N130 million port project has been a bone of contention between the Ogu and Onne Communities both in the Okrika/Tai Eleme local government areas of the Rivers State.

The reaction of the Onne Community to the recent NPA announcement pre-supposes that the Authority did not consult the Onne Community before changing the name of the port to Ogu Port and in a protest letter signed by Chief J. D. Osaronu, the Majority Leader of the State, House of Assembly, they have informed the Manager Rivers Ports that the Onne Community has withdrawn its consent and approval for the acquisition of Onne land for the said project.

The NPA recently acquired about 20 square kilometres of land to the East of Bonny River and West of Ogu Creek in Onne in the Rivers State for the construction of the new port.

Reports from the NPA indicate that the chosen site could be developed into a port complex of more than 6 berths with container handling facilities and that when completed it will be the country's deepest Ocean port.

It should also be capable of handling bulk cargo of up to 50-60 thousand tonnes for the importation of cooking gas and steel inputs for the Ajeokuta Iron and Steel complex.

It is strategically situated for easy access to the East/West Highway and the Harcourt-Aba-Enugu road and its location would facilitate the evacuation of cargo without passing through the overcrowded and traffic clogged city of Port Harcourt.



The first phase of the project which comprised the construction of the first 6 berths with a total quay length of 1,000 metres, with a generous stacking area, transit shed and other port facilities was completed at a cost of about N110 million and commissioned before the military handed over power.

The present civilian Administration took over the construction of the supporting Lighter Terminal and the second phase of the main port project whose contract was awarded in 1980 to a Dutch Firm, ADRINA VODKKER at a cost of N130 million.

This second phase comprises 4 ware houses of 6,000 sq. metre each, a modern Administration block, fresh water supply, and a power generation plant.

CSO: 4420



NEWS PUBLISHED ON VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

Poultry Farm

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 4 Feb 81 p 7

[Text] A N7,800 poultry farm has been established by the Igbo-Eze Local Government Management Committee in Anambra State.

Disclosing this while launching the 1980 agricultural show remembrance day at Enugu-Ezike the supervisory councillor for agriculture, Mr Emmanuel Ezema, said that the poultry had about 1,000 chickens at present.

Mr Ezema said that Igbo-Eze Local Government placed great emphasis in the development of agriculture in the area, adding that this was in pursuance of the Nigerian People's Party's food for the people's programme.

The councillor also urged the people of the area to intensify their efforts to increase the production of palm produce in order to make the state virile, progressive and self reliant.

Poultry Output Up

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 4 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] The Anambra State Government is currently building a hatchery in Abakaliki as part of its efforts to revitalise poultry production in Abakaliki zone.

This was announced by the chairman of the Abakaliki Local Government Management Committee, Mr C. N. Njoku while declaring open a one-day agricultural exhibition in the local government area.

Cattle Farm

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Feb 81 p 9

[Text] The construction of the proposed cattle ranch at Sumaila town in Kano State is expected to start this month.

The Kano State Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Alhaji Abdu Dawakin Tofa, announced this while addressing the opening of agricultural show at Kachako in Sumaila Local Government area of the state.

He also disclosed that two more cattle ranches would be established at Bagaunda and Bunkure, this year.

#### Railway System Overhaul

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Feb 81 pp 1, 9

[Excerpt] Federal Government has worked out a 25-year programme to overhaul the entire railway system in the country, Vice-President Alex Ekwueme, disclosed in Lagos on Monday.

One of the results to be achieved by the programme, he said, was that each of the state capitals, and the new federal capital, Abuja, would be connected to the railway network in order to ensure efficient haulage and transportation of passengers.

The vice-president made this known when a six-man delegation led by the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Charles F. Mothomb, called on him at the State House.

He expressed the hope that Belgium would avail itself of the opportunity offered by this "gigantic plan" by participating in the programme.

#### Newsprint Supplies

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 5 Feb 81 p 3.

[Article by Edet Umoh]

[Text] **T**HE Nigerian Newsprint Industry at Oku Iboku in the Cross River State needs 65,000 hectares of gmelina plants for the newsprint projects.

As at now, the industry has been able to plant 13,000 hectares of gmelina for the project and this would lead it through for three years.

Announcing this while exchanging views with the Deputy Governor of the Cross River State, Chief (Dr) Mathias Offoboche, the resident manager of the Industry, Engineer James Young assured the governor that if after three years the industry failed to get woods from the Cross River State, it would get it from Imo State and other parts of the country.

Chief Offoboche who was on projects inspection tour to the areas instructed the resident manager to ensure that more gmelina trees were planted to lead the industry through, because, according to the deputy governor, he would not want a situation whereby the industry remained redundant because of lack of woods for the project.

Also speaking, the deputy managing director, Mr. Elim A. Essien told the deputy governor that the industry would get woods from Ubuja after the third-year of production and assured him that there would be nothing like redundancy in the company because, the Nigerian Newsprint Industry at Oku Iboku was the only Newsprint Industry in West Africa and would get woods from Imo state and other states in the federation.

In another development, the 8 kilometre road project at Mary Slessor/Itu highway was inspected by the deputy governor.

## Textile Industry Crisis

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 3 Feb 81 p 23

[Text] All textile manufacturing firms in the country may soon fold up. That possibility could become a certainty if the Federal Government does not step in to strengthen the ailing industry.

These indications were contained in a communique issued at the end of the 130th executive committee meeting of the Nigerian Textiles Manufacturers Association held at Arewa Textiles Limited, Kaduna.

Titled "textile industry in distress", the communique blamed a legion of factors as being responsible for the plight of textile manufacturers.

"The problems facing the industry are quite grave", it emphasised, adding that unless the federal government stepped in and offered relief "firms within the industry will be forced to run the gauntlet of liquidation bankruptcy and insolvency".

The communique said that textile manufacturers are currently running at a loss.

Money paid as duties on imported materials, the manufacturers said, was so high that it would be economically suicidal for them not to increase the cost of their products, a situation they said would be unlikely in the absence of new guidelines from the federal government.

Cost of maintenance, higher salaries and wages, overhead cost, were among other factors listed as having negative impact on the textile industry.

The association blamed the industry's losses on federal government's import regulation and fiscal policy.

Competition with smugglers also featured as an important cause of the industry's plight.

The communique noted that although smugglers paid no import duties, the items illegally brought into the country sold at much higher price than the ones produced locally.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

POSSIBLE MEAT SHORTAGE--Beef may disappear from markets in Lagos if two meat selling bodies in the state--Young Butcher's Association (YBA) and the Old Butchers Association (OBA) fail to resolve the rift between them by tomorrow. The YBA has threatened that if by tomorrow, the government of Lagos State failed to intervene and settle the rift, they would boycott the market. They also threatened to prevent anybody from selling, hawking or displaying beef in any market in the state. The situation was aggravated by the failure of series of meetings held within the last two weeks between both bodies to resolve the issue. According to the general secretary of the YBA, Mr. Kayode Salami, the rift was as a result of the plan by the stall owners who were members of the OBA, to eject them from the market. Mr. Salami said that most of the old butchers who had retired from beef selling business for a long time now wanted to come back. He claimed that the OBA, had succeeded in winning some officials of Lagos City Council to their side. Consequently, he said, the YBA was now directed to slaughter only two cows instead of seven. Mr. Salami explained that the decision of the old butchers which had received the blessing of the officials of the Lagos City Council has forced many of the YBA members out of business. [Taju Danmole] [Text] [Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 Feb 81 p 3]

CSO: 4420

ARTICLE DISCUSSES POSSIBLE SUCCESSORS TO SIACA STEVENS

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 1 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Roland Buck]

[Text]

SIACA Stevens, now approaching 80, wants to retire as President of Sierra Leone on completion of his term as chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in July this year.

He has called on the nation to start looking for a successor. This means that for Sierra Leone 1981 will be a politically crucial and traumatic year.

Stevens planned to retire in 1978 but public demonstrations requesting him to stay in office changed his mind. Observers felt that the exercise was a ploy by the President to test his popularity and loyalty of his ministers and members of his ruling All Peoples' Congress Party (APC).

The constitution, introduced in 1978 after a referendum making Sierra Leone a one-party state, contains no provision for an automatic successor to the Presidency. A candidate will first have to be elected party leader at a national delegates conference. Presidential elections will then be held. Only MPs are eligible to vote.

First Vice-President Sorie Ibrahim Koroma had been carefully and personally groomed to succeed Stevens, having, it was thought, enough support within the Party and government. A good number of his personal nominees were elected to Parliament in the 1977 general elections.

But in 1978 Koroma had a

car accident and he is now often ill and in need of constant medical attention.

Several senior government and party members have been building power bases within the party and government.

Stevens has been reluctant to indicate a favourite as successor. Possibilities include former Finance Minister F. M. Minah and Attorney-General and Minister of Justice A.R. Kamara.

Minah is a long-standing member of the ruling party and a senior Minister in Government. Kamara, though a newcomer to Parliament, is also a long-serving party member.

The leader of the Sierra Leone People's Party, Sallia Jusu-Sherriff, former SLPP strongman, M.S. Mustapha and many outsiders hope that as APC factions struggle their chances will be enhanced to change the country's political system.

Jusu-Sherriff strenuously opposed the introduction of a one-party system, but finally had to agree to the SLPP's integration with the APC. He thus avoided being unelected in Parliament, but declined a ministerial job.

Mustapha, a parliamentarian of considerable experience, was appointed a Minister of State and a Vice-President in efforts at reconciliation and to reflect the supposed unity of the new political system.

The President stressed the need for the hierarchical

structure of the government and party to reflect the unity of a one-party system. Some acts of Parliament, amendments and the APC constitution, he argued, were inconsistent with the one-party nature of Sierra Leone and should be repealed or amended.

Stevens is also reported to have said that to reflect this, the President's second-in-command — meaning the First Vice-President — should be the leader of the party that integrated with the APC, namely the SLPP. The leadership of the SLPP has been, and is still, hotly disputed.

Mustapha's high office in the government worries other senior members, who saw him as a threat and obstacle to their aspirations, particularly in that he has never been a member of the Party.

Then last December, in a Cabinet reshuffle, Mustapha and F Conteh, Minister of Mines, also a former SLPP member, were dropped from the Cabinet. Minah was moved to Health and his junior, Alfred Akibo-Betta, was made a full Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.

The changes were made when Koroma was on two month's leave and Mustapha was in Pakistan attending an Islamic conference. There are two possible explanations for Mustapha's removal — either it was a concession to inter-party politics or it was because of the actions of one of his sons, a poet and playwright, who in a series of newspaper articles, had criticised Stevens' Government and its hosting of the 1980 OAU summit in Freetown. It could also simply be Stevens' way of clearing the decks without influencing the choice of a new leader.

Minah's relegation was put down to the fact that his meteoric rise to power and influence within the party and the Government had endeared him neither to his Cabinet colleagues nor to the general public.

Last year he was involved in a libel action against the anti-government Sierra Leonean bi-weekly *The Tablet* over allegations about his wife and currency matters.

The year 1980 saw Sierra Leone's economy deteriorate sharply. The country was plagued by student demonstrations and riots. Lecturers staged a sit down strike for more money and improved conditions, junior army officers, in an anonymous letter, threatened to cause trouble if they were not given a salary rise, and political opposition rumbled loudly.

The APC had trouble trying to integrate student unions at home and abroad into the party.

Dr John Karefa-Smart, leader of the banned United Democratic Party, was vocal in claiming that his party still exists, having members.

Within the country and in neighbouring Liberia, whose relations with Sierra Leone are lukewarm.

International indignation arose when it was reported that the government was considering a proposal by an American company to send its toxic waste to Sierra Leone.

The stability of Sierra Leone under Stevens has not been tested. An attempt by former Commissioner of Police E A Coker to take over the government following a riot of school pupils was reported, but a commission of

inquiry into the matter cleared Coker.

It is too early to assess the success of Stevens' chairmanship of the OAU. He has another six months to go. He would like a success to crown what he sees as the climax of his political career — being chairman.

Stevens is still active and strong, touring Sierra Leone extensively and never winking or flagging on his OAU touring assignments. His term of office as President does not actually expire until the mid-Eighties.

His retirement, according to Foreign Minister Abdulai Conteh and to the President himself, is in the hands of divine providence as 'God moves in a mysterious way'.

President Stevens is an admirer of Jamaica's late Prime Minister Alexander Bustamante. Like him, he would like to retire to the top of a hill. He is already building a house in Freetown where he will be available for advice and consultation.

There has been talk at APC conventions of Stevens becoming a Life President and this could come up again when the President wants to retire in the middle of the year.

But Stevens would prefer to emulate President Sanghor of Senegal, who has just handed over, rather than be forced to quit by circumstances outside his control.



## PRESS COMMENT ON MAPUTO RAID

'SUNDAY TIMES' Comment

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 Feb 81 p 26

[Editorial: "On the Escalator"]

[Text] **S**OUTH Africa has no choice but to attack terrorist forces wherever they can be reached. To renounce that option is to invite the concentration in sanctuaries across the borders of forces that can strike at times and places of their choosing.

The frontline African states know this. They know they expose their territory to attack when they harbour South Africa's enemies. But they, too, are caught in a dilemma: the political pressures on them, internal and external, make it well-nigh impossible to eject all anti-South African forces, or to close their borders to political refugees from South Africa.

And even if they try, it is doubtful whether they have sufficient control over their own territory to succeed. Botswana, for example, made strenuous but ultimately futile efforts to stay clear of the Rhodesian war. Refugees turned up anyway, guerrillas moved into the country, with or without permission; the Rhodesians struck across the frontier, and Botswana's own citizens and forces inevitably became embroiled.

The South African strike into Mozambique was a necessary — indeed, unavoidable — action, carried out with the deadly skill and determination that we have come to

expect from our troops, but it marks another step on the escalator of confrontation.

The war on the Angolan border began just this way, with infiltration, sabotage, terrorism — and counterstrike. Now it is acknowledged to be a low-intensity war which is devastating the region and — as this week has demonstrated — embroiling South Africa in political disputes in third countries.

Now Mozambique has joined the fray: the ANC has taken root in Zimbabwe, which is already in a state of extreme anxiety about South Africa's intentions; Botswana, sooner or later, must replay the Rhodesian drama; Swaziland is already, at the least, a transit route.

The progression is inexorable — unless South Africa can defuse the conflict by resolving the domestic political tensions that send our young men abroad to fetch their AK-47s and their Tokarevs.

'THE STAR' Editorial

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Feb 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Consequences of a Military Raid"]

[Text] **T**HREE years or so ago the SADF raids on ANC targets in Mozambique would have had a devastating impact in international circles. So much has world opinion changed since then that the reaction, although vociferous, has been thinly spread by comparison. In a world desperate for stability, there is now not much tolerance for acts of terrorism, whether committed by ragtag gangs or national liberation movements. The distinction has been blurred over, as President Reagan indicated when he declared war on terrorism without regard to causes. Frayda blushed and counter-accused America of terrorism through the CIA. There seems to be a new sensitivity about involvement.

In South Africa all parliamentary parties echoed the philosophy that terrorists must be hit wherever they may be. That is a policy that cannot be faulted either pragmatically or morally: the country's internal security demands it. The Minister of Defence has said that similar raids would be launched again if necessary, although he stressed the qualification for good neighbourliness. But there is another consideration that is every bit as important as not unsettling the countries on South Africa's

borders: it is not antagonising a large section of our own community. Commenting on the Maputo raid, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi pointed out that it further polarised black-white relationships in South Africa and demonstrated the dilemma blacks faced about serving in the Defence Force.

Another major element to be taken into account is that each time such a raid takes place it solidifies the combined militancy of others in Africa. Those concerned with South Africa's security probably believe that such considerations are regrettable but unavoidable. Perhaps they are. Yet if every military victory is going to be offset by an increase in confrontation in Africa and an increase in division at home, then dramatic counter-measures must be taken on the civilian front. Without them, military victories across the border merely contribute to ultimate defeat.

The Government knows how to prevent that defeat, for the Prime Minister said it all in a single slogan: "Change or die." In sentiment, if not deeds, the Government was on the right road before it stopped dead in its tracks. Now, as open warfare with black extremists grows, it is more necessary than ever to make peace with black moderates.

CSO: 4420



## HNP PLANS AGGRESSIVE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by David Jackson]

[Text] THE rightwing Herstigte Nasionale Party is to take the election fight into Natal's English-speaking heartland as part of its biggest drive yet to gain its first parliamentary seat.

HNP General-Secretary Louis Stofberg said yesterday the party had already nominated a candidate in a Durban seat — still to be named. Two more seats in the Durban area were being considered.

This was in addition to rural Natal seats such as Newcastle and Vryheid where the HNP believes it will do well.

Backed by a vastly improved party infrastructure after its success last year in the Rustenburg by-election — where it slashed the National Party majority to 800 — the HNP plans to contest between 80 and 100 seats in all four provinces.

Dr Stofberg said yesterday no decision had yet been taken on whether party leader Mr Jaap Marais would again challenge the National Party rightwing champion, Dr Andries Treurnicht, in the Transvaal's Waterberg constituency.

But the HNP is pulling out all stops in a bid to unseat Dr Treurnicht in a battle which it sees as epitomising the struggle for the soul of the National Party.

"If Jaap Marais manages to beat Dr Treurnicht, he will emerge as the new leader of the Treurnicht faction as well as our own supporters," said Mr Stofberg.

"It could be the short-cut to power.

"We are intrigued by the speculation that Dr Treurnicht may move to another constituency to avoid a confrontation with Mr Marais. But it would be a terrible admission for the National Party to make if he did."

Dr Treurnicht had a majority of 4 061 over Mr Marais when last they clashed in Waterberg, in the 1977 general election.

But the HNP believes its strong showing in recent by-elections makes Waterberg a marginal seat, along with other priority seats such as Rustenburg, Schweizer-Reneke, Lichtenburg, Potgietersrus, Middelburg, Bethal and Kondoospoort — all in the Transvaal.

Other seats in which the HNP has high hopes of winning or cutting the NP majority to

three figures on the crest of a rightwing backlash include Soutpansberg, Stilfontein, Nelspruit, Ermelo, Vanderbijlpark, Pretoria West, Rondeplaat (a new constituency), Gezina and Hercules in the Transvaal, Vryheid and Newcastle in Natal and Parys and Heilbron in the Free State.

Indications are that the HNP will also fight a number of seats in the Eastern Cape — where it has previously fought shy — among them Port Elizabeth North and Algoa.

Northern Cape seats to be contested will probably include Gordonia, Vryburg and Prieska.

The party claims to have a fighting fund of more than R300 000 in the kitty — almost halfway to its election target figure of R500 000 launched last year.

Mr Stofberg denied that any formal election pact had been reached with Dr Connie Mulder's National Conservative Party.

But he said the HNP had decided against fighting Dr Mulder's old seat of Randfontein.

## PAPER REGRETS BOTHA'S REJECTION OF TV, RADIO DEBATES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

WE ARE SORRY that the Prime Minister has rejected an Opposition challenge to TV and radio debates in the forthcoming general election.

Mr Botha says the National Party views political debate on TV as unrealistic and impracticable.

"As far as the National Party's standpoint is concerned, I wish to reaffirm that my colleagues and I are satisfied to state our standpoint from public platforms, in Parliament and in party publications."

Mr Botha feels that a TV debate would, in the final instance, develop into a farce, and the exclusion of certain parties from such a debate could lead to "complaints of improper conduct."

We can well believe that the inclusion of Mr Jaap Marais, of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, and Dr Connie Mulder, of the National Conservative Party, might not be quite what some people would like to see.

Mr Marais is not exactly temperate in his viewpoints, and in his brief appearances on TV he has had the look of a political demagogue, a rabbi-rouser, rather than that of a man of reasoned argument.

It might also be felt that after Info, it would be a strange about-face if Dr Mulder were suddenly restored to grace by giving him the chance to appear on television.

But there should be no reason why either the HNP or the NCP shouldn't be represented in a TV debate, since they are going to play a significant role in the election. However, the main confrontation must be between the parties already represented in Parliament, and especially between the NP and the PFP as the Official Opposition.

We do not think Mr Botha has anything to fear from a TV encounter, say, with Dr. Van Zyl Slabbert.

Mr Botha comes over strongly on TV as a somewhat pugnacious Prime Minister, with a policy that he puts across with conviction.

By comparison, Dr Slabbert is very academic in his approach, and though he talks well, he gives the impression of being a professor rather than a leader with political experience and clout.

The PM also has good back-up speakers like Mr Pik Botha, who knows how to go on to the attack in his TV appearances, hammering his interviewers as if he was in full spate either at the UN or a Nationalist rally, when it is not so important what is said as how it is put across.

Can you imagine Mr Botha and, say, Mr Colin Eglin having a go at each other in a TV debate?

We know who would be bloodied in the process.

Then, again, there is Dr Koornhof, who would overwhelm his opponent of the PFP, say Mr Brian Hamford,

with a Koornucopia of verligte rhetoric.

There are also other potential debaters like Mr Chris Heunis, who comes over benevolently on TV, or Dr Treurnicht, who has been labelled so often the Dr No of the Government that his very appearance on TV would attract a wide audience.

As for a joker in the pack, there is always Mr Hendrik Schoeman, who could be used with effect, though he might have some of his jests turned against him with pertinent questions about the shocking food prices after his reign in Agriculture.

From the other side, some very interesting contributions could come from Mrs Helen Suzman, no slouch at debating with her opposite numbers, or Mr Harry Schwarz who, provided he did not lose his temper, could give more than a gNat-like performance, being an excellent debater as well as a man with a patriotic mien pleasing to members of the Government, and presumably viewers.

However, we do not think that the TV debate, like Dallas, should be a serial, transmitted weekly, with various speakers being paired against each other.

We would be happy if the Prime Minister took on Dr Slabbert in one major set-to, the leader of the ruling NP versus the leader of the Opposition, with another Cabinet

Minister in debate against Mr Vause Raw, the NRP leader, Mr Jaap Marais and Dr Mulder.

If it is felt that this would give the NP one appearance too many, the Prime Minister could take on all four in one go.

If there are any other parties that enter the election fray, they will be of such little significance that they will not deserve any TV time or recognition.

There shouldn't, therefore, be much difficulty in arranging the debate or debates, as there aren't that many parties to consider.

Whatever the mechanics, the debate, should take place for two reasons:

The first is that, in the nature of the SABC, TV gives preference to Cabinet Ministers - and we have no doubt they will chalk up most of the TV appearances during the election period.

The Opposition should, therefore, have the chance to put its case to the electorate on TV, and the best way it can do so is by pitting itself against the ruling party in a debate.

Secondly, from the point of view of the electorate, a TV debate would enable voters to understand what the policies of the parties are, and to judge the personalities and capabilities of the various leaders.

Our advice, then, to the Prime Minister is this: Change your mind, Mr Botha. You have nothing to lose by agreeing to the debate - and the electorate has much to gain.

So let's have it!

FORMER SECURITY ADVISER CRITICIZES PRESENT POLICY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by Mike O'Sullivan]

[Text] The South African Government's approach to the black-white situation in the country is fostering confrontation, which could lead to serious terrorist warfare.

In an assessment of the threat facing South Africa, General Hendrik van den Bergh, former security adviser to Prime Minister Mr John Vorster, said that the present climate was driving otherwise apolitical blacks into the hands of subversive organisations.

"We have lost the battle for the black elite and are fast losing the battle for the coloured elite," he said.

"If we lose this latter battle then we must accept that we will lose the white man's right to self-determination."

In an exclusive interview, the General said that though he was reluctant to talk to the Press he had decided to answer questions now because of a deep concern for his country.

"I have never been, nor

do I intend to become, a member of a political party," he said.

His decision to break a two-year silence on national issues was, he said, prompted by his desire to give an honest assessment of the situation as he saw it.

He said that the whites who had made South Africa their home were entitled to an emphatic statement that, come "hell or high water," they would not lose their seat at the table.

By "the table" he said

he meant not only the conference table but that whites should continue to have a say in the enactment of their affairs.

In order to satisfy the white man with a stake in the country it was necessary for the Government to spell out the geographic area where the white man will be assured a permanent home, he said.

He does not foresee a situation where white men will sit at the table alone.

He said that since 1928 the marxists had been

backing the African National Congress but he now saw a more sinister movement — Black Consciousness.

Black Consciousness, he said, posed a bigger threat to the country's security because of its basic appeal to the black elite.

● The Star Focus on Page 4 takes a look at General van den Bergh's views on the "total onslaught" and also outlines why he thinks South Africa is in a "classic pre-revolutionary" position.

## REPORTED SCANDAL IN AUDITS OF ADMINISTRATION BOARDS DENIED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 81 p 3

[Report by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, yesterday hit at newspapers which tried to attach a sensational and "looming scandal image" to certain reports of the Auditor-General on the accounts of a number of administration boards.

Dr Koornhof said it was with some hesitancy that he reacted to the sensational report on the front page of the Argus (Cape Town) under the heading "Multimillion Scandal Looms".

The reports referred to comments by the Auditor-General after his annual auditing of the accounts of the Southern Transvaal, Southern Free State and Central Transvaal Administration Boards.

### Procedure

Dr Koornhof said that normal procedure following the submission of a report by the Auditor-General was for the report to be referred to parliament's Select Committee on Public Accounts for consideration.

"This committee may summon accounting officers and officials concerned to testify before it and thereafter the committee reports its findings to Parliament together with its recommendations as to what further action it may deem necessary," he said.

"In view of the sensational way in which this report was carried by the Argus and the unrest that may be created thereby, I feel it incumbent on me to react to the 'disclosure' that 'the existence and value of immovable assets of R15 628 316 could not be verified'.

"An impression may be gained from the above that assets worth more than R15-million have been salted away or cannot be produced.

"The fact is, however, that this particular item refers to immovable assets which previously belonged to various municipalities and should have been transferred to Administration Boards after the boards took over the administration of Black townships from the municipalities concerned.

The transfer of these assets is a time-consuming matter because in many instances they consist of land and public buildings which are mainly situated in Black

townships which have not yet been properly surveyed.

### Important

"The necessity to finalise those transactions is important. The fact is that this had been reported annually by the Auditor-General for the preceding couple of years. There is therefore nothing sensational concerning this particular matter.

"I must furthermore draw attention to the fact that Administration Boards are, in terms of existing legislation, to a very large extent autonomous bodies which are not subject to my direct control or that of my Department as far as their financial administration is concerned.

"As a result of certain reports of the Auditor-General I have for some time been concerned about the general administration and financial control of certain Administration Boards and may point to the following steps taken by me during 1980 to try and rectify matters:

● I appointed Mr Gerald Barrie, the previous Auditor-General, to investigate the financial position of Community Councils and Administration Boards. This in-

vestigation has been concluded and his recommendations are being implemented.

● On September 9, 1980 a circular was issued to Administration Boards in which attention was focused on previous findings of the Select Committee on Public Accounts and in which boards were directed to improve their control measures as a matter of urgency.

● I requested the Commission for Administration to conduct a special investigation concerning the Administration Boards with a view to their rationalisation.

● Instructions were issued to Administration Boards concerning the investment of surplus funds and an investment policy was clearly outlined."

## INQUIRY COMMISSION TOLD PRISONS OVERCROWDED, OUTDATED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 81 p 2

[Report by Dan Marais]

[Text]

PRISONS in South Africa are 250 to 400 percent too full, Lieutenant-General M P C Brink of the Department of Prisons told a commission of inquiry into the structure and functions of the courts in Pretoria yesterday.

"This leads to a situation which is just about out of control. We are lucky that this state of affairs has not yet led to prison epidemics," he said.

Many of the buildings used as prisons are entirely unsuited to the purpose. They are 90 to 100 years old and the security arrangements were completely unsatisfactory. Many prisoners were forced to remain in their cells and were entirely non-productive, he said.

General Brink added: "It was not unusual for many awaiting-trial prisoners to be kept in custody for five to seven weeks until their cases were finally heard by the courts. In many cases they were only fined R4 or seven days."

He said only one in four prisoners were returned to the prisons to serve a sentence. Many were found not guilty, received suspended sentences or were fined and paid the fines at court.

At Modder B Prison on the East Rand only one in 11 awaiting-trial prisoners returned there from the courts to serve their sentences. Many of them were charged with technical offences under the pass laws. These included offences such as sleeping at the wrong place, not being in possession of the right documents for a given area and having lost their passbooks.

General Brink suggested that the courts should operate on a 24-hour basis the same as the police and the Department of Prisons. He suggested that many petty offences should be dealt with immediately while the witnesses were still available.

This would obviate many weeks of waiting before offenders are finally brought to court.

About the 32.5 percent of all Black offenders in prison had transgressed minor pass laws.

"The moment a Black man is locked up in a prison a dossier is opened for him and he cannot be referred to the advisory bureau of the Department of Co-Operation and Development to sort out the details of a technical

offence. From that moment onwards he is treated like an awaiting trial prisoner and the case against him can be postponed as many as seven times before he is charged in court.

Referring to factors which lead to the alarming overcrowding in prisons he said changes in the law had played a very important part.

Compulsory minimum sentences of five years for offences involving the possession of dagga and the fact that a man could be declared a habitual criminal after being convicted three times on similar offences all helped to lead to an exploding prison population.

"It is possible for a person who was declared a habitual criminal by the courts to get a five to eight year sentence for stealing a chicken. Long periods of imprisonment are becoming so common place that it did not have any shock value."

The Prison Department was well aware of its shortcomings, but it faced two problems, the first was a lack of manpower and the second a shortage of money.

To save the situation at least five thousand people of all ages should be recruited

immediately and the State would have to find R40-million to employ them.

Much preventative work should be done by welfare workers and other qualified people guide rather than punish offenders. It is alarming that the number of long term convicts increase at the shocking rate of 250 each month.

This could lead to the formation of gangs inside prisons who develop and maintain their own patterns of behaviour. No members of gang rings were isolated as much as possible but due to a lack of suitable buildings this was not always possible.

At the outset Gen Brink asked the chairman Mr Justice Hoexter that his evidence should be heard behind closed doors as it was not "very complimentary to the Department of Prisons," but it was ruled that he should speak out in public.



# IMMIGRATION GAIN IMPROVED CONSIDERABLY IN 1980

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Feb 81 p 11

[Article by David Breier]

[Text] South Africa has had its best year for migration since the mid-1970s, with 26 662 immigrants settling during the first 11 months of last year.

The latest figures released by the Department of Statistics show that South Africa

achieved a gain of 16 156 last year, compared with one of only 2 216 in 1979.

The immigration gain is the difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants.

During the first 11 months of last year, immigration to South Africa was 26 622 compared with 16 932 during the same period in 1979.

At the same time emigration from South Africa declined from 14 716 in 1979 to 10 466 last year.

Many settlers in South Africa were professional and technical workers, helping to ease the serious skilled manpower shortage in the country.

During the first 11 months of last year 3 430 professional and technical immigrants arrived while 1 387 left the country.

During the same period in 1979, South Africa, by contrast, experienced a brain drain with 2 135 immigrants in these fields and 2 378 emigrants.

In the medical field, South Africa achieved a gain last year with 146 doctors and dentists settling in the country and 70 leaving.

During the same period in 1979 South Africa had a loss of medical men, with 107 arriving and 141 leaving.

The greatest sources of immigrants to South Africa are Zimbabwe and the United Kingdom.

## SOWETO RIOTS

In November last year 1 171 immigrants from Zimbabwe arrived, while 1 125 came from the U K.

Last year's migration figures showed the first encouraging trends for South Africa since late 1976, when emigration was boosted after the Soweto riots and the economic slump.

During 1977 and 1978 more people were leaving the country than were settling in it.

But last year's migration gains were no match for the figures before the 1976 riots, when monthly emigration was below 1 000 and immigration was more than 5 000.

## REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON INFLATION, ECONOMIC MEASURES

## Consumer Price Index

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Jan 81 p 5

[Article by Vita Palestrant]

[Text] THE Consumer Price Index for all income groups rose by 1.1% last month and by 15.8% during the 12-month period ending in December.

Full details of the Department of Statistics CPI is published by Consumer Mail every month as a service to its readers.

The latest figures show that low income groups continue to be hardest hit by inflation, which is running far steeper for them than for middle and higher income groups.

The CPI for lower income groups increased by 1.3% last month and by 20.1% during the 12-month period, while that for middle and higher income groups rose by 1% and 16.9% and 1% and 14.1% respectively.

Food continued to rise sharply well ahead of the CPI, increasing by 1.7% last month and by a whopping 29.5% during the 12-month period.

The brunt of heavy food price increases fall most heavily on the lower income groups — predominantly blacks — who spend proportionately more on food (between 50% to 70% of their earnings).

In the food sector meat continued its climb upwards increasing by 2.8% last month and by a staggering 57.3% over the year.

Both milk, milk products and eggs, and fats and oils dropped marginally — by 1.4% and 0.4% respectively during December.

Over the 12-month period they have risen by 10.6% and 12.5% respectively.

Fish rose by nearly 1% last month and by 9.8% over the year, while grain and grain products rose by 0.5% during December and by 15.2% over the 12-month period.

During the 12-month period fruit has risen by 8.1% while vegetables rose by 29.6%.

Sugar and coffee, and tea rose by 10.7% and 5.5% respectively during the year while cold drinks and alcohol increased by 15.5% and 8.4% respectively. Cigarettes rose by 4.4%.

In the clothing and footwear sector — which increased by 10.2% overall — clothing rose by 0.4% last month and by 9.6% during the year, while footwear increased marginally more — by 0.6% last month and by 12.2% over the year.

Housing rose by 0.4% last month and by 11.3% over the 12-month period, while fuel and power, which showed no increase last month, rose by 12.5% in that time.

In the furniture and equipment sector there have been substantial increases, as much 5.1% last month and 14.7% during the year. Furniture alone rose by 8.9% last month and by a massive 18.8% over the year, while appliances rose by 1.3% last month and by 9.9% in the 12-month period.

Household operations continued on the up — 0.5% last month and 7.7% over the year — with cleaning materials increasing by 0.8% last month and by 13.1% over the year.

Domestic servants, who show the slowest upward movement in the inflation spiral, were paid only 0.6% more last month and a meagre 4.9% more over the year.

The cost of medical care rose by 1.1% during December and by as much as 16.4% over the 12-month period.

Under the transport sector — which increased by 7.5% over the year — vehicles rose by 14.6% during that period and vehicle running costs rose by 3.1%. Public transport rose by 7.5% during the year.

Communications increased by 13% over the past year.

Recreation and entertainment — which rose by 0.6% last month — went up by 10.7% over the 12-month period. And reading matter — which leapt by 4.1% last month — went up by a whopping 54.6% over the year.

Education showed no increase last month but has risen by 14.1% during the 12-month period.

The cost of personal care rose by 1.6% in December and by 11.3% over the year.



Every month the Department of Statistics in Pretoria analyses masses of information about the cost of goods and services in 11 major urban areas.

These are processed to make up the monthly CPI.

	Dec 1980	Nov 1980	Dec 1979
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>189.9</b>	<b>187.8</b>	<b>184.0</b>
Lower income group	191.6	189.1	159.8
Middle income group	191.1	189.1	163.5
Higher income group	188.7	186.8	165.4
<b>FOOD</b>	<b>211.8</b>	<b>208.2</b>	<b>183.6</b>
Grain products	188.5	187.6	183.6
Meat	235.9	229.5	150.0
Fish	205.3	203.4	187.0
Milk, milk products & eggs	174.6	177.0	157.8
Fats & oils	206.8	207.4	183.6
Fruit	189.4	172.4	175.2
Vegetables	194.6	193.0	150.2
Sugar	263.8	263.1	238.2
Coffee & tea	245.7	244.7	232.9
Other	187.4	186.8	162.8
<b>COLD DRINKS</b>	<b>196.4</b>	<b>196.4</b>	<b>170.0</b>
<b>ALCOHOLIC DRINKS</b>	<b>162.8</b>	<b>162.8</b>	<b>150.2</b>
<b>CIGARETTES, CIGARS &amp; TOBACCO</b>	<b>157.4</b>	<b>157.4</b>	<b>150.8</b>
<b>CLOTHING &amp; FOOTWEAR</b>	<b>181.1</b>	<b>180.3</b>	<b>146.2</b>
Clothing	152.7	152.1	139.3
Footwear	205.1	203.8	182.8
<b>HOUSING</b>	<b>158.7</b>	<b>158.1</b>	<b>142.6</b>
<b>L &amp; POWER</b>	<b>239.6</b>	<b>239.6</b>	<b>212.9</b>
<b>FURNITURE &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>173.2</b>	<b>164.8</b>	<b>151.0</b>
Furniture	160.0	146.9	134.7
Appliances	162.1	160.0	147.5
Other	178.4	176.1	160.2
<b>HOUSEHOLD OPERATION</b>	<b>215.7</b>	<b>214.6</b>	<b>200.2</b>
Cleaning materials, etc	204.9	203.3	181.1
Domestic servants	218.4	217.2	208.2
Other services	198.1	198.1	184.7
<b>MEDICAL CARE</b>	<b>177.4</b>	<b>175.5</b>	<b>152.4</b>

TRANSPORT	212.8	212.8	197.9
Vehicles	196.3	196.3	171.3
Running costs	248.8	248.8	241.4
Public transport	168.1	168.1	156.4
COMMUNICATION	114.5	114.5	101.3
RECREATION & ENTERTAINMENT	176.6	174.5	158.6
READING MATTER	258.6	248.3	187.3
EDUCATION	201.9	201.9	176.9
PERSONAL CARE	179.4	176.6	161.2
OTHER	190.3	187.8	183.7

### Bank Rate Increase

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Feb 81 p 14

[Text] THE 1 percentage point increase in the South African bank rate to 8% should be seen as a clear signal to the markets that the Reserve Bank is determined to regain control over the money supply, according to the Governor, Dr Gerhard de Kock.

Interviewed in Pretoria after Monday's bank rate increase, which was effective yesterday, he said: "We certainly think the bank rate should play an important monetary role, as in fact it used to."

Dr De Kock said he would be holding talks with the various private-sector banks yesterday and the building societies today.

Asked whether the understanding that the prime rate be held between 2.5 and 3.5 points above the bank rate might be scrapped in the future, he said the Commission into Monetary

Policy which he heads was looking into this.

If in future the policy was to have more market-related interest rates and in general to let supply and demand determine rates it would not be strictly necessary to have such an understanding.

The bank rate would be realistic and market-related at all times and therefore primes would be in proper alignment with the bank rate. If rates were going to be flexible then

the link would not do any harm.

Dr De Kock said a possible increase in the mortgage rate would depend largely on what the societies did about their deposit rates.

"It is possible mortgage rates will rise and we are not going to try and keep them down by printing money," he said.

"Rates have already moved up sharply in recent months and it does not necessarily follow they will move deposit rates higher, but if they do, we are not about to prescribe deposit rates or rates on building society shares."

Dr De Kock said interest rates during most of 1980 tended to be too low, but had increased substantially in the past two months. Adding Monday's increase gave rates the official seal of approval as market related and realistic.

"In order to gain control over the money supply one has to allow interest rates to move to their natural levels, while at the same time we are determined to check inflation."

Monday's bank rate increase was a definite policy move.

"We recognise the changes that have occurred in interest rates and we have no intention of printing money to keep rates low."

Dr De Kock said it was important the Treasury and the

Reserve Bank worked closely together, and that any differences of view be ironed out, so policy was applied in such a way the private sector was in no doubt about the aims of the authorities.

Forecasting interest rates in 1981 would be a difficult task for the private sector.

Movements would depend on the gold price, momentum of domestic upswing, demand for funds, overseas interest rate movements, exchange rates and the monetary policies applied by the South African authorities.

Dr De Kock emphasised the authorities "do not necessarily desire high or low interest rates, but want effective control over the money supply. If that means interest rates have to rise then they must rise".

"The authorities have no fixed target for growth of the money supply, but a rise of between 10% and 12% a year, given South Africa's inflation rate of 15%, would seem reasonable.

"But if the measures adopted to achieve this sort of increase mean higher interest rates so be it."

This was the message of the bank rate increase. The alternative would have been to create more money by buying Government stock in the market and a huge rediscounting policy.

It was important monetary and fiscal policies be applied in a way which convinced investment managers the authorities did have control over the money supply and that inflation would not touch 20% or 25%.

Because of the general election on April 29 the main Budget this year would be presented around August and it would be advantageous for the Government if some measure of control could be obtained over the money supply before then.

Dr De Kock said the 1980 budget had had a contractionary effect on the money supply, but this year it was up to the authorities to control money supply by open-market operations, exchange controls and interest rate policy.

"I am very pleased with the performance of the economy in 1980 and the prospects for 1981 look good, but there is a very real concern about the potential inflationary effect of the excessive rise in the money supply (about 20% in 1980).

"A situation is never so good that it cannot be spoilt by excessive money creation," he said.

Dr De Kock said the South African authorities had no fixed target for the rand in terms of other currencies or a basket of currencies.

"We are not committed to maintaining an exchange rate for the rand more or less constant in terms of a basket of currencies."

He did not foresee any problems with the level of the rand vis-a-vis other currencies at the moment, and expected supply and demand forces to determine the exchange rate.

He noted that the Reserve Bank would be able to intervene in the market to iron out undue fluctuations by buying and selling if necessary — Reuter.

#### Barclays Bank Predictions

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Feb 81 p 18

[Article by Daan De Kock]

[Text] THE inflation rate could easily accelerate to 18 percent and even higher in the period ahead if restrictive measures are not taken by the authorities, Dr Johan Cloete, group economic consultant of Barclays National Bank says in the latest issue of Business Brief.

Dr Cloete pointed out that the lack of financial discipline over the past year fundamentally was the failure of employers and employees to keep wage increases in line with productivity increases. The banks, on the other hand, had little option but to support this undisciplined behaviour and to provide the

credit necessary to finance the excessive wage and accompanying price increases.

"It is true that the authorities, by exercising greater financial discipline, could have prevented the banks from creating additional credit on such a large scale," Dr Cloete adds. "This would have meant, however, that the interest rates would have started to rise sooner and much more substantially than they had, in fact, recorded over the past year, which would have made the very high growth rate attained last year impossible."

Dr Cloete feels the authorities made the mistake of not keeping a sufficiently close watch on the behaviour or likely behaviour of total monetary demand in the economy, of which the behaviour of the money supply is merely a proxy. He says

the authorities should have set as their targets at the beginning of the year an increase of not much more than 19 or 20 percent in total monetary demand in the economy in 1980 as a whole.

Instead the authorities allowed it to increase by 33,5 percent during the first nine months of last year compared to 1979. Physical production in the economy could not increase enough to match this with the result that prices came under pressure.

Dr Cloete says the increase in total monetary demand this year should be kept in the vicinity of 19 to 20 percent as a whole. Failure to do so, in an economy which is now operating close to full production capacity and in which scope for a

continued rapid increase in output is now limited, would be to court runaway inflation.

Dr Cloete admits it is not an easy task to bring down the rate of increase in total monetary demand. One complicating factor could be the likelihood of continuation of depressed export earnings as a result of unfavourable economic conditions overseas.

Dr Cloete says by making total monetary demand, rela-

tive to total physical supply, their basic policy target and by keeping a close watch on the way in which the main categories of total demand unfold in the months ahead, the authorities would at least have a reasonable chance in maintaining growth at a sustainable level of round 5 percent while containing inflation at about its present level.

### Protea Chairman's Comment

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Feb 81 p 25

[Text] **DURBAN —** Slowing down South Africa's "devastating" inflation rate of nearly 20 percent a year must become the Government's top priority, Protea group chairman Mr Fred Beard said at the weekend.

Blasting off a new salvo in his controversy with the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, over inflation, Mr Beard said latest cost-of-living figures proved his predictions for 1980 had been accurate.

Mr Beard said that last year the Minister of Finance had taken strong exception to his forecast that inflation could reach 20 percent. According to Press reports, Mr Horwood had described Mr Beard's comments as "one of the worst cases of faulty analysis he had ever encountered."

Mr Beard said that with the Department of Statistics, last cost-of-living figures — for the year to December — now in his possession, he was "quite unrepentant."

He said the official inflation figure of 15.8 percent did not tell the whole story. On a breakdown basis the inflation rate for the highest income group was 14.1 percent, for the middle-income group 16.9 percent and for the lowest-income group 20.1 percent.

Because the lowest income group constituted the vast majority of the

population, the inflation rate of each income group should be weighed according to the actual or estimated population in each group.

If this was done, the overall rate of inflation for the three income groups was nearly 20 percent at the end of the year — "so that my forecast of 20 percent can hardly be regarded as 'faulty'."

Mr Beard said in its latest release the Depart-

ment of Statistics said inflation had "gained an almost unstoppable momentum and that the upward trend would continue."

This was an amazing statement for the government department to make. He hoped organised private enterprise bodies were not going to accept such a defeatist attitude and that they would insist on inflation being tackled immediately, to the exclusion of all other economic targets, particularly growth, for 1981.

Mr Beard said the amount of money circulating through the economy

in November was 33 percent up on the figure for November 1979. Too much money was chasing too few goods and he was expecting the new Governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, to reduce the money supply drastically in the near future.

He said all South Africa's other problems paled into insignificance alongside inflation and its devastating effect on everybody.

BILLS ON BLACK URBAN ADMINISTRATION UNDER REVIEW

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text] THE three draft Bills on urban Black administration withdrawn from Parliament by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, will now be incorporated into one Bill, according to Dr I Morrison, Deputy Minister of the department.

He said the Bills had been withdrawn to allow his department to include some of the comments from parties which had commented on them.

"We found some of the comments to be very good and we feel we should include them", he said yesterday.

The new draft Bill would be prepared by a committee of jurists headed by a judge.

The three withdrawn draft Bills are:

- Local Government Bill intended to consolidate and amend laws relating to local government by wards in urban townships.
- Black Development Bill and amendment to the Black Administration Act of 1927 and the 1971 Act dealing with administration boards.
- Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill intended to provide for the development of urban

and rural Black communities outside the national states.

Dr Morrison said his department was expecting to introduce the new Bill in Parliament in the first session of Parliament after the general election.

PHATUDI SUPPORTS COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT, NOT MAJORITY RULE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Feb 81 p 11

[Text] Blacks should not be demanding majority rule in South Africa because they would be asking for the same "evil domination" they so oppose.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedrick Phatudi, said this at a Press conference in Johannesburg while trying to raise support for a policy of co-operative development rather than the Government policy of separate development.

In his main address, Dr Phatudi said he noted with delight the Government was "at last heeding his advice" on sharing the country's economic wealth with the homelands.

He said it would be a serious mistake if blacks

tried to have power transferred.

"What we are asking for is that power be shared by all. If white domination as we experience it today is viewed as evil, then black domination will be just as evil," he said.

"Let us share the country's wealth by giving homelands a share of the profits accrued from towns in their neighbourhoods."

Dr Phatudi said his government was not under any pressure to apply for political independence.

"We would like to and shall remain citizens of the Republic of South Africa," he said.

He was convinced all homelands citizens would

not accept independence if they were asked the questions correctly.

"I do not believe the people of Ciskei were properly told of the implications of accepting independence. Our people are often tricked into these things and then told they accepted with their eyes wide open," he said.

GEOGRAPHIC CONSOLIDATION CALLED 'NOT POSSIBLE'

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Jan 61 p 6

[Text] THE ASSEMBLY - Geographical consolidation was not possible in South Africa today, Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Consolidation Committee and a nominated NP Member of Parliament, said yesterday.

Speaking in the No-confidence Debate, he said South Africa could no longer simply think of consolidation in terms of drawing lines and borders and the solution could not be found only in providing more land.

"The real answer lies in economic development not necessarily based on the policy of separate development.

"We have to accept that we can't have 10 or 20 separate economies here."

The increase in population figures was an important factor and, if one were honest, it would have to be agreed that the exact number of blacks in South Africa today was unknown.

In the next 50 years, blacks could increase to 84-million and whites to about seven million.

Mr Van der Walt said the business community often expressed doubts about investing in areas which they felt lacked economic viability.

"A constellation of states in Southern Africa would give them confidence and encourage investment.

"Growth points have to be created to the mutual benefit of all to ensure development and progress.

"Minerals are of strategic importance, but not all mineral resources are within our territory. We will have to reach agreement with others as to the development of these resources to the benefit of all."

Mr Van der Walt said the Government's decision on the recommendations contained in the report of his commission was important to the future of South Africa. - Sapa.

CSO: 4420



## LEBOWA DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS REVIEWED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Feb 81 p 13

[Article by John Mulcahy]

[Text] THE development of Lebowa's large and varied deposits of minerals is being hampered by a limited infrastructure, says the chairman of the Lebowa Development Corporation, Mr J H Pretorius.

He says in the LDC's belated annual report — for the year to March 31, 1980 — that it is hoped a clear view on the matter of development of co-operation and regional areas will be given shortly.

Mr Pretorius says the South African Government — the LDC's sole shareholder — is aware of the shortcomings of the infrastructure and development has become a matter of utmost importance.

However, a source close to the LDC said the South African Government was wary of injecting large sums of capital into the homeland in the absence of a commitment by the "government of the day" in the area to independence.

Mr Pretorius says the LDC is investigating the possibility of inviting people from Taiwan to assist in the development of the agricultural sector. "The early development of Taiwan has close parallels to the present-day Lebowa".

The LDC was established in 1978 to "promote the economic aspirations of the national state of Lebowa", says Mr Pretorius, and the area of activity includes the financing of agricul-

tural, industrial and commercial undertakings and the general stimulation of economic growth in the area.

In the year to March 1980 the LDC's turnover rose to R17 681 508 from R8 084 000 the previous year, and taxed profit

increased to R1 070 906 from R385 250.

The capital involved almost doubled to R30 127 684 from R11 284 424 in the year to March 1979.

Turning to a different aspect of the LDC operation, Mr Pretorius says it is especially gratifying that success was achieved with a training and after-care programme for newcomers to business and industrial life and the programmes led to the creation of job opportunities.

The directors' report highlights a number of areas in which the LDC is involved, including the establishment of bakeries in which Lebowa residents were able to invest, shares and loans made to private and public companies, factory training and agriculture.

Mr Pretorius stresses the importance of farming to the homeland, saying the Lebowa Agricultural Company controls six schemes providing work to 400 full-time and 2 000 seasonal workers.

Farming includes the production of wheat, cotton, tobacco, pecan nuts, coffee, oranges, tomatoes and potatoes, according to the directors' report.



# NEW SADF PAY INCENTIVES LIKELY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by Arnold Kirby]

[Text] South Africa's fulltime soldiers will receive a new pay deal this year.

Lieutenant-General Gert Boshoff, Chief of Staff (Personnel), who retires at the end of the week, hinted in an interview that the SADF will receive a special pay deal this year, following a study into the reasons for the high turnover of Permanent Force staff.

The study was made by General Boshoff and his staff last year and also analysed the optimum use of the SADF's manpower resources.

This led to Project 2000 aimed at providing the Defence Force's manpower needs until the turn of the century, within the highly competitive manpower market and a growing military threat.

The study dealt with the needs of the Permanent Force members.

National servicemen, Citizen Force members and Commandos have received pay increases over the past two years.

All men entering the operational area, whether permanent or citizen force personnel, receive additional danger pay.

"There is a need to see the fighting soldier and

his family through a different pair of glasses, because of the disruption of his home life and the nature of his work, which in itself is dangerous," he said.

"The SADF regards all members as fighting men, before any other considerations."

General Boshoff said an element of differentiation between the SADF and the bulk of the Public Service could be seen in the context of the current rate from a clerk in the Public Service.

He said special benefits for the soldier — including the Citizen Force — were justified because the man who spent six months on the Border had to be seen in a different light to a clerk in the Public Service.

He believed the Government would approve the plans to implement the proposed pay rises.

This would make the SADF fully competitive in the manpower market, he said.

SADF SPECIAL ACCOUNT SHORTFALL REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] EXPENDITURE on the Defence Force's Special Services Account exceeded revenue by more than R219-million last year.

According to the report of the Auditor-General tabled in Parliament yesterday, the shortfall in the account in the 1979/80 financial year totalled R219 130 000 while miscellaneous payments amounting to R55 544 5.72 were also made.

A complete audit of the Special Defence Account was carried out with the exception of an amount incurred on certain sensitive operations for which vouchers were not available for audit at the time of writing the report, the Auditor General

said.

Treasury approval was obtained during the year to accept fruitless expenditure totalling R1 771 206. The sum included R1 574 616 paid to a filial of Armscor as compensation for expenditure incurred on the manufacture of aircraft spares which, as a result of changed circumstances, became redundant.

Under the heading "Non-compliance with financial instructions" the report said methods were still being investigated to solve the problems Armscor was experiencing as a result of certain financial instructions.

Referring to a paragraph

in his previous report and subsequent evidence given to the Select Committee on Public Accounts, the Auditor-General said the investigation was being carried out by the "parties concerned" in consultation with his office.

"In view thereof it has again been decided not to mention such deviations from the relevant instructions in this report".

CSO: 4420

EXTENSION OF NATIONAL SERVICE AGE LIMIT CONSIDERED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Jan 81 p 6

[Editorial: "What Kind of Sacrifice?"]

[Text] **A**MONG proposals being considered in a new study of the national service system is an extension of the call-up to men in their 30s and 40s. At a time when a booming economy is stretching white manpower to its limits, this brings to South Africa a whiff of the recent Rhodesia: of "Dads' Armies" and escalating military demands with their effects on economic and family life.

This country of course is not yet near the desperate straits that Rhodesia was in. It is more probable that the older conscripts would be used in peripheral services such as civil defence and the police. None the less the proposal is a sign of the times. "Total strategy," the continuing threat of internal subversion and the war on the SWA/Namibia border — now indefinitely prolonged since the failure of the Geneva peace talks — are bound to take their toll on resources.

White South Africans have shown themselves willing to meet their responsibilities. They are willing to tax themselves heavily and conscript their sons. Yet in the last resort only diehards must prefer military solutions when there are others available, such as defusing subversion by removing inequalities. That will still entail financial sacrifice, as Professor D Vermaak of UOFS said this week in discussing the massive cost of giving all races a proper education. Living standards would have to drop, he said. All the same — and this is a wealthy land with plenty of financial leeway — it would be money well spent, on the right priority.

# LAW TO COMBAT AIRLINE HIJACKING, TERRORISM PASSED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] **THE ASSEMBLY.** — A Bill providing for action to protect South African aircraft and airports against hijackings and acts of terrorism, was passed through all its stages in Parliament yesterday.

In terms of the Civil Aviation Offences Amendment Bill, introduced by the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, provision is made for the establishment of a committee to advise the Minister on the effective steps to be taken to ensure the safety of civil aviation.

It also provides for the drafting of safety plans and ensures that they are kept secret. The committee will comprise representatives of the Defence Force, the South African Airways, the South African Police and Railways Police, the National Intelligence Service, the Department of Transport and authorities controlling airports other than State airports.

To ensure uniformity of action and co-ordination certain people will be appointed to see that the safety plans are carried out.

Introducing the Bill, Mr Schoeman said South Africa was a signatory to three international conventions dealing

with aviation safety, and was also bound to ensure national air safety.

Existing legislation empowered the Minister to take certain steps but in the present circumstances they fell short of what was required in the way of planning, co-ordinated action and secrecy.

The Bill was supported by Mr Rupert Lorimer (PFP Orange Grove) who asked the Minister when the Margo committee report on aviation safety would be released.

It should be released before the end of August but the measures provided for in the Bill were necessary until then, Mr Schoeman said.

Supporting the Bill, Mr George Bartlett (NRP Amanzimtoti) said it was a pity that in present times one had to go to such lengths to protect people from hijackings and terrorism. He welcomed the Bill, saying it was better to be prepared rather than sorry.

"I hope this measure will result in a highly efficient and trained machine which can spring into action immediately when needed."

The Bill was taken through all its stages with the support of all parties. Sapa

CSO: 4420

## NEW APPOINTMENTS TO SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL ANNOUNCED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Feb 81 p 9

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Seven new members have been appointed to the Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister and adjustments have been made in its composition following the rationalisation of the public service, the Office of the Prime Minister announced yesterday.

The new appointments are: Mr J P Dreyer, chairman of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister; Mr S J P du Plessis, Director-General, Mineral and Energy Affairs; Dr T A du Plessis, Director-General, Industries, Commerce and Tourism; Mr A B Eksteen, Director-General, Transport; Mr J F Otto, Director-General, Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation; Dr H J Reyners, chairman of the Manpower Commission and Mr W F Visagie, chairman of the Planning Advisory Council to the Prime Minister.

The full council is now constituted as follows: Dr A P Burger, head of science planning, Office of the Prime Minister (chairman); Dr L Alberts, president, National Institute for Metallurgy; Professor A J Brink, president, Medical Research Council; Dr J W L de Villiers, president, Atomic Energy Board; Dr C F Garbers, president, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research; Dr J G Garbers, president, Human Sciences Research Council; Mr G P Verster, Director-General,

Bureau of Standards; Dr J de Beer, Director-General, Health, Welfare and Pensions; Mr S J P du Plessis, Director-General, Mineral and Energy Affairs; Dr T A du Plessis, Director-General, Industries, Commerce and Tourism; Mr A B Eksteen, Director-General, Transport; Dr D W Immelman, Director-General, Agriculture and Fisheries; Mr J F Otto, Director-General, Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation; Dr J T van Wyk, Director-General, National Education.

Professor J P de Lange, chairman, National Education Council; Mr J P Dreyer, chairman, Economic Advisory Council; Dr H J Reyners, chairman, Manpower

Commission; Mr W F Visagie, chairman, Planning Advisory Council; Professor K Knight, engineering, University of Natal; Professor W L Mouton, natural sciences, University of the Orange Free State; Professor A Nel, human sciences, University of Stellenbosch; Professor D J J Potgieter, agricultural sciences, University of Pretoria; Professor S J Saunders, medicine, University of Cape Town; Dr C F Boyce, former Deputy Postmaster General; Dr D J Gouws, managing director, Personnel Consultants (Pty) Ltd; Mr D J Marlow, managing director, Sentrachem; Mr D G Maxwell, manager, mineral development, General Mining; Professor F P Retief, principal, medunsa; Mr J H Smith, chairman, Escom;

Mr J A Stegmann, managing director, Sasol; Dr W A Verbeek, former Secretary of Agricultural Technical Services.

The statement said the Prime Minister's Scientific Advisory Council had an important function in the development of a science policy aimed at applying the country's scientific and technological potential to the promotion of national objectives.

The council also advised the Government on the initiation, co-ordination and financing of research and development programmes. — Sapa.

SENTRUST MINING HOLDING COMPANY UPS PROFITS TO R14.3 MILLION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 81 p 19

[Report by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

THE mining holding company in the Gencor group, Sentrust, has its interests in the gold mining sector to thank for the excellent results it achieved in the six months ended December.

It more than doubled its income from investments mainly because of the good incomes from gold and uranium mines.

Hand in hand with the rise in the taxed profit from R8,8-million to R14,3-million comes the good news that the interim dividend has been lifted from 18c to 40c a share.

As has been seen by the most investment holding companies who produced their results so far, the market value of listed investments has rocketed.

In the case of Sentrust the book value of the listed investments increased, for example, from R55,7-million to R77,3-million. The market value of the listed investment on the other hand rocketed from R166,9-million to R252,2-million.

Because of its heavy involvement in gold investments one can expect the same performance will not be repeated in the second half of the year. The taxed profit will be, however, much higher than the R25-million showed in the year ended June 30, 1980 and a higher dividend can therefore also be expected.

The income from investments amounted to R11,8-million (R5,5-million) while the surplus on investments showed a slight dip from R3,5-million to R2,5-million.

The net asset value at the end of December stood at 1 443c a share against 949c a share at the end of December, 1979.

## BRIEFS

**WHITE COMMANDO BOMB THREATS**--The extreme rightwing Witkommando has threatened a massive bombing campaign against black families living illegally in white areas and issued death threats to landlords housing them. A security branch spokesman said they were taking the bomb threats seriously. The organisation has set a two-week deadline--February 15--for blacks to evacuate "white premises". If they do not, the Witkommando has threatened a nationwide reign of urban terror similar to that employed by the Irish Republican Army (IRA) in Northern Ireland. The organisation has warned that the moral responsibility for any bombings--"with all the tragic consequences"--will lie with the Director General of Department of Community Development, Mr Louis Fouche. High on the Witkommando "hit list" are low-rental blocks of flats--which house thousands of low-income whites, plus a sprinkling of "illegal" blacks--in the Mayfair, Joubert Park and Hillbrow areas of Johannesburg. The latest upsurge in right-wing terror threats follows closely on the bombing of the Durban offices of Natal MEC, Mr Dereck Watterson, this week. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 Feb 81 p 5]

**NATIONAL PARTY MP's RESIGNATION**--Cape Town.--Dr Jan Marais, National Party MP for Pinetown, is getting out of politics to assume the role of an unofficial "roving ambassador" for South Africa. Dr Marais, a surprise "prestige" candidate in the 1977 general election won Pinetown on a split Opposition vote by only 308 votes in a four way contest. Widely regarded as a "verligte", he said yesterday that while he was delighted with the "new, enlightened initiatives and directives" of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, he could better promote South Africa's interests by devoting more time to his business and other interests nationally and internationally. He denied he was resigning because of lack of progress in the reform programme but conceded: "Yes, things are going too slowly. But, when I look at what has been in the past then I must say that if I can't have heaven, I should be satisfied with half of it." [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Feb 81 p 5]

**BOMB TESTS**--Durban.--Police laboratory tests to establish the origin of the bomb which exploded in Durban on Saturday have failed to identify the explosives used. A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said yesterday the origin of the bomb could not be positively identified.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Feb 81 p 11]

**FOREIGN TRADE TREND**--A downward trend in export growth and a steady, though slower, rise in imports during 1981 is expected to drag South Africa's current account into a R850-million deficit this year. But despite this forecast by the South

African Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto), its bi-annual performance and forecast for 1981 and the first half of 1982 predicts an upswing in major overseas markets at the beginning of 1982, bringing with it a general revival in exports and, in particular, metals and minerals. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Feb 81 p 18]

'THE SOWETAN' EDITORIAL--"Without fear or favour"--the great rallying cry of the British Press--was evoked in a front-page editorial of the Sowetan today, out on the streets to replace Post. The Sowetan, which will circulate throughout Pretoria, the Witwatersrand and Vereeniging, starts off with an unequivocal statement of intent. Says the editorial: "We are a newspaper that will serve YOU, the black majority of this country. "Our objective is to give you honest, independent and responsible reporting. We will not pander to personal or sectional interests, but will be concerned solely with the public interest. "We will serve as the mirror of our society. We will reflect our aspirations--political, educational, economic and social. "... to that end we will fight injustices wherever they may occur. We will expose exploitation of our people. We will expose social, political and economic ills in our country without fear or favour." [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Feb 81 p 3]

CSO: 4420



# INDUSTRIES MINISTER RAPS TAX EVASION BY PRIVATE BUSINESSMEN

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Feb 81 p 3

[Report from Mwanza by Simeon Ileta of SHIHATA]

[Text]

TAX evasion by some private businessmen was mentioned here on Wednesday as a cause for the failure of government to collect enough revenue.

The Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba, addressing heads of the Mwanza-based private and public industries at the end of his two-day tour of the town, said while Tanzanian workers were duly taxed, most private businessmen did not declare their actual liabilities.

Ndugu Mramba said there was a strong feeling in government circles that private businessmen and industrialists were exploring various tactics that made it difficult for the government to

determine their actual tax.

This situation, he said, denied the government the necessary revenue and necessitated the recent price rise for several consumer items.

He said the private sector had a big social responsibility to help the government revamp the country's economy by paying their tax dues as well as fighting rampant bribery, corruption, smuggling and hoarding.

The government recently announced price increases for beer, cigarettes, spirits and khanga as a result of following revenue collection which had been budgeted for the current 1980/81 fiscal year.

CS0: 4420

## BUDGET DEFICIT FORCES INCOME TAX CHANGES, SALES TAX HIKES

## Finance Minister's Statement

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Feb 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Ministry of Finance is expected to announce changes in the 1973 Income Tax Act shortly, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam over the weekend.

Announcing the new Government measures to increase prices on a few items to improve the economy of the country, the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, said on Saturday evening that the Act was being amended so that income tax was paid on deemed dividends in respect of undistributed profits after corporation tax.

"The Commissioner for Income Tax will announce full details concerning the changes made in the law", the Minister said.

During last Saturday's press conference, Ndugu Jamal announced a number of measures aimed at improving the Government revenue to offset a growing deficit in the Government recurrent expenditure.

Ndugu Jamal said the deficit had been growing following a fall in revenue collection and overspending in the Government and the regions.

Since the collection of revenue had fallen behind estimates announced last June the annual trend showed the country could end up with 610m/- less than estimated last year.

The Minister told pressmen that as a result of over ex-

penditure in the Government and the regions as well as servicing debts the Government could overspend by some 650m/- at the close of this financial year.

The measures taken to offset the growing deficit include a hike in the sales tax on beer, cigarettes, soap, khanga, canned fruits and fruits juices, spirits and a rise in the entertainment tax for cinema tickets.

Ndugu Jamal also announced that export tax for sisal and coffee and production tax for tobacco were being repealed. This would mean an upward adjustment in the producer prices of these crops as an incentive.

## 'DAILY NEWS' Comment

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

WE are in for further belt-tightening. This is reflective of the measures announced by the Government at the weekend to improve its revenues.

It is feared that as a result of over-expenditure in

regional administration and debt servicing, there could be an overspending of about 650m/- by the end of the 1980/81 financial year.

Only last June, Finance Minister Amir Jamal told the nation in his

Budget speech that the current financial year begun with a recurrent budgeted deficit of 350m/-.

This estimate was based on a number of assumptions which had to be made in regard to revenue collection and

government expenditure. As it has already been admitted, some of these assumptions do not seem to have worked out.

A lag in revenue collection — customs and sales tax as well as income tax especially on businessmen — accounts for most of the shortfall in estimated revenue.

Consequently, we have no choice but to pay more for our requirements in beer, spirits, cigarettes, and the like. This is certainly a very unpleasant development considering that we have been shouldering a heavy enough burden on account of the war and general economic malaise.

We are also fully aware that recurrent revenue began to take a downward turn as early as in the second half of fiscal year 1979/80, primarily because lack of foreign exchange starved many economic enterprises of essential inputs, thereby adversely affecting tax revenues.

But by the very counsel of the Treasury: "...Our people are already highly taxed.

Too large, too sudden, increases on any product — even beer and cigarettes — tend to reduce demand so much as to be counter-productive in raising revenue".

What then is the best possible way out of this dilemma? Eighty per cent of our foreign exchange is earned by means of agricultural production. For a long time to come, our exports will be dominated by agricultural commodities or agro-based manufactures.

Therefore, we must be even more serious about raising agricultural productivity. We have to move rapidly into an era of modern agriculture, supported by relevant and timely research and linked with an expanding industrial base.

The people understand the origin of our present problems. They want the burden, including that of taxation, to be shared equally as we work for economic reconstruction.

Have we ever stopped to look into the question of tax evasion especially on the part of people in the private sector and the so-called commission agents? It will be worth finding out how much revenue is not reaching the Treasury!

## AGREEMENT REACHED ON CONTINUED CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT AID

## Five-Year Financing

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 1 Feb 81 p 3

[Text]

CANADA has agreed to consider financing the expansion of a rice pilot project on the Cheju Plains in Zanzibar, it was learnt yesterday.

The goodwill gesture was made during talks in Dar es Salaam between Tanzanian officials and representatives of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) who were in the country for consultations over Canada's assistance to a number of sectors here.

At the end of the consultations yesterday, the Principal Secretary in the Treasury, Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura, and the Canadian High Commissioner to Tanzania, Mr. Karl Johansen, signed a pact for continued Canadian assistance to the country.

Under the agreement, Canada will provide about 1,100 million/- over the next five years to finance projects in the transport, agriculture, and hydro-electric supply sectors.

Annual disbursement is expected to rise from 175m/- this year to 240m/- in 1985/86, excluding food aid which was expected to continue, if required, at a level of over 20m/-, an official of the Treasury said.

Projects in the agriculture sector include wheat production and research. "It was

agreed during the consultations that the wheat programme in the country is progressing well," the official said.

During the five-year period, railway projects with the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) would be considered. The projects are expected to consume 550m/-.

These projects include capital and technical assistance together with certain local costs and are aimed at consolidating the current 420m/- Canadian Railway programme.

During the consultations, Tanzania proposed that Canada should finance the pre-engineering of a power transmission grid from Iringa to Musoma.

"In addition, Canada will consider financing components of the Iringa to Dodoma transmission line", according to the Treasury official.

He disclosed that during the talks Canada proposed a 210m/- three-year special action programme.

The special action programme, he explained, was designed to contribute directly to food production, export performance and fuller utilisation of existing resources.

Canadian Farmers' Tour

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Jan 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

Meanwhile, 12 Canadian farmers from Prince Edward Island are expected to arrive in Dar es Salaam today for a two-week tour of Tanzania.

Their tour, according to SAHARA, is aimed at implementing the "Farmers Help Farmers" programme agreed upon at a consultative meeting held in Ottawa, Canada in 1979.

Tanzania was represented to the meeting by the Union of Co-operatives (WASHIRIKA) Secretary General Ndugu Daniel Machemba. The programme is aimed at enabling small farmers in both countries to share experiences.

The Canadians will tour Morogoro, Tanga, Kilimanjaro, and Arusha Regions.

The delegation leaves for home on February 16.

CSO: 4420

## THREE-YEAR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PACT SIGNED WITH FINLAND

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

MORE shallow wells and bore-holes will be constructed in Lindi and Mtwara Regions following an agreement signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday between Tanzania and Finland.

Under the agreement, Finland will provide funds to cover construction costs of the shallow wells and bore-holes and installation of a piped water system.

The agreement was signed by the Principal Secretary to the Treasury, Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura, on behalf of the Tanzania Government, and Mr. Mauri Eggert, the Director for Development Co-operation in the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of his Government.

Under the agreement, Finland will provide grants totalling 380m/- for three years beginning 1981.

"The main part of the assistance would be used in wood industries, water supply, construction industry and mineral development," a Treasury official said later.

The wood industry programme would include renovation of sawmills owned by the Tanzania Wood Industry (TWICO).

Under the construction industry, the Mwananchi Engineering and Contracting Company (MECCO) is expected to be provided with equipment, personnel and training facilities and opportunities.

This year, part of the Finnish grant would be channelled to exploitation of the Minjingu phosphates deposits. The deposits are to provide raw materials for the Tanzania Fertiliser Company (TFC) at Tanga.

The factory is also expected to be provided with equipment and personnel under the agreement, the Treasury officials said.

Signing of the agreement follows consultations between Tanzania and Finnish officials on bilateral co-operation between the two countries. The consultations started on January 26.

The Finnish delegation to the consultations is expected to leave Dar es Salaam today.

## JUMBE ORDERS PROBE INTO DISAPPEARANCE OF TEXTILE MATERIALS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Feb 81 p 1

[Report from Zanzibar by Mohamed Faraji of SHIHATA]

[Text] The Chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council (ZRC), Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, has ordered investigations into the disappearance of textile materials worth 239,000/- from the Zanzibar Harbour recently. The textiles were destined for Pemba.

"I have asked for full investigations into the matter and when found the culprits will be sacked forthwith, be they employees of the Zanzibar or Union Government," he declared yesterday.

Ndugu Jumbe made the declaration when addressing Party, Government and parastatal officials at the Kisiwandui CCM Office yesterday on the need to cleanse the Government of saboteurs bent on destroying the country's economy.

Ndugu Jumbe said the recent decision to dismiss 122 officials in Zanzibar was "just a warm-up exercise but the real work officially starts today".

Ndugu Jumbe pointed out that there were certain elements within the Government machinery who were misusing their positions in order to satisfy their personal whims.

This behaviour, he said, could not be tolerated in a society aspiring for socialism.

"It is high time we started scrutinising people who amass

properties whose value out-weighs their incomes", the ZRC Chairman said, and then asked, "Can they really manage all these without indulging themselves in corrupt practices?"

He called on the people to expose such elements by reporting any dubious activities to the Political Committee of the Zanzibar House of Representatives.

The Committee has since last month been receiving complaints from members of the public against individuals or group of officers who abuse their power to safeguard their personal interests.

By cleansing the Government of bad elements we will be consolidating our unity which enabled us topple the feudal sultanate regime which practised discriminatory and racial policies", he pointed out.

He, however, cautioned that the process of uprooting undesirable elements in Government positions should be done with considerable care and honesty. Intrigues

and hatred should be avoided.

Dwelling on black marketeering, Ndugu Jumbe said he was surprised to learn that a pair of khanga which was selling at 91/- in the Isles was being sold at 300/- on the Mainland.

"It is these people who want to enrich themselves quickly at the expense of the masses that we must fight against", he said.



# MODERNIZATION OF AGRICULTURE SEEN AS KEY TO ECONOMY

## Incentives for Peasants

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

FOUR years ago today, the people of Tanzania saw the birth of a new party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), founded as a result of a merger of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) and Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP).

This move was made possible by the clear understanding on the part of the two parties that they had a historic duty to the rest of the United Republic.

Both parties were since their founding committed to similar objectives — fostering unity, bringing about a socialist revolution in the country and enhancing the liberation struggles in Africa and elsewhere in the world.

Therefore, over the past four years we have been building on the foundations already laid down by TANU and ASP. In CCM, our

expectation is that it will spearhead the Socialist Revolution in the country.

CCM founder-members want their Party to be sufficiently strong, both structurally as well as in its ideology and actions, to be able to face up to any attempt by any one person to oppress another, or any public institution to humiliate the people or sabotage the economy.

The Party was established to provide effective leadership in public affairs in the interest of all workers and peasants throughout the country.

The fourth anniversary of CCM, which is being marked nationally at our new capital, Dodoma, finds us up to the neck in economic problems. We are waging an economic war.

Already, the Party is spearheading the struggle for economic reconstruction. Measures have also been taken to weed out those who would want us to sink even deeper.

The process is continuing. But in the course of celebrations, Tanzanians have been cautioned about the difficult times ahead, made worse by delayed or faulty rains this season.

Chances of grain shortage in many parts of the country are ever greater this year. The Party, we are certain, will also look productivity in agriculture.

The peasants are contributing their share in producing food and cash crops for the

nation. But they have often worked without sufficient knowledge and understanding of improved husbandry.

We have no choice but to modernise agriculture now. Along with this, we must provide enough incentives to get the peasants to produce more.

It also means paying the peasant the moment he delivers his produce to the market. Giving the peasants mere promissory notes against deliveries of their crops, will only demoralise them.

The strength of our Party, indeed that of our nation, will largely be determined by our capacity to feed ourselves and produce a surplus for export. Agriculture is the challenge of our time and CCM has the mobilising power.

#### Increased Productivity

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

REPEATEDLY, the Government has said that the country is going through a difficult period and that there is going to be no let up for quite sometime to come.

Therefore, the main task ahead is to do everything possible to consolidate the commitments already made in the social and economic fields. The responsibility rests squarely on the shoulders of all workers and peasants.

The problems we are facing are to a great

extent dictated by the external environment over which we have very little control.

Spiralling cost of energy and ever soaring cost of machinery, chemicals, transport vehicles and equipment, spare parts as well as vital inputs needed to keep our industries, agriculture and transport going, are beyond our capacity.

However, internally we ought to be even more determined to absorb some of these imponderable jolts

through proper allocation of available foreign exchange resources.

We must continue to allocate available foreign exchange resources in such a way that all needy industries and economically productive ventures receive highest priority.

Under these conditions of extreme foreign exchange constraints, all attention must be given to raising the foreign exchange to which we have access and utilise it prudently.

We repeat here that the only sure way of increasing our foreign exchange earnings is through increased productivity in agriculture. This is the point underlined by Mwalimu Nyerere in his address to the nation yesterday.

Most of our foreign exchange is earned by means of agricultural production. We cannot forever continue to approach agriculture in the same age-old methods. We must

modernise.

The country is faced with the problem of food shortage and we have to spend more and more money on food imports, further occasioning a drain on foreign exchange.

Therefore, we must revisit *Siasa ni Kilimo* (Politics is Agriculture) policy with a view to finding the best possible means of bettering agriculture.

The challenge is to increase food supplies through agricultural growth and then ensuring access to those food supplies by means of vastly improving the distributive mechanisms.

Food self-sufficiency is very possible, provided we are prepared to put into action the policy of *Siasa ni Kilimo*. The Ministry of Agriculture, backed by the Party's mobilising factor, must give the push towards food self-sufficiency, and cash crop production.

ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT GETS REPORT ON PORT IMPROVEMENTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Feb 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Zanzibar Government recently received a feasibility study report on the improvement of Zanzibar and Wete Ports.

The report was prepared by a Japanese engineering consultant firm, Pacific Consultants International, commissioned by the Zanzibar Ministry of Communications and Transport in August last year.

An official of the Pacific Consultant International who was in Zanzibar to present the report, said there was an urgent need for the ports rehabilitation as the present ports facilities were almost partially functional.

He added that expansion of the Isle's port and facilities was imminent because passenger and cargo traffic was annually increasing and it was expected to more than

double in the next fifteen years.

In 1979 for example the official said, the ports of Zanzibar and Pemba handled some 270,500 tonnes on inter island, route and 490,000 on Isles/Mainland route as well as 520,000 tonnes internationally. It is estimated that cargo handling on the international level will rise from 520,000 to 1,087,000 tonnes, in ten years time.

Passengers using the port of Zanzibar are expected to increase from 22,000 to 1,488,000.

CSO: 4420

PAPER URGES GOVERNMENT CRACKDOWN ON 'SHAMEFUL' FUEL WASTE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

**BARELY** a month goes by without the jolting announcement that the already high fuel prices were yet being hiked. And the rest of the world is forced to adjust accordingly.

The industrialised countries, given the existing unequal global economic arrangements, are better placed to cushion themselves from all consequences of soaring oil prices.

On the other hand, the Third World countries are more vulnerable to the twin problem of increasing costs of the energy bill and escalating prices for essential imports.

The Third World's problems are further compounded by the vacillating prices of its primary exports, some of which are only there to satisfy habits.

Logic would have dictated more stringent fuel economy measures in the Third World which is now paying more and

more millions in foreign exchange for less and less fuel.

It is true that Tanzania, now spending nearly half of the foreign exchange earnings from exports, has introduced a number of energy conservation measures.

For example, there are the restrictions on the sale of petrol and petroleum products, the Sunday driving ban and weekly allocation of fuel for Party, Government and parastatal vehicles.

Again, it is true that on some occasions the national leadership has taken pains to call for energy economy measures. But such calls, far between, have been received with enthusiasm that was allowed to dissipate a few days later.

We still think and act as if the whole of Tanzania was a series of wells gushing fuel. Only rarely do we pause to think that spending more on oil imports means fewer

schools, less  
medicine and  
diminishing capa-  
city to invest.

Yet, it is palpably easier  
for the country to  
further cut down on  
the debilitating fuel  
bill. By far the  
biggest consumers of  
fuel are the  
ministries and their  
parastatals.

According to 1979 figures,  
vehicles belonging to  
ministries and  
parastatals guzzled  
down sixty-five per cent  
of the fuel imported.  
Our educated guess is  
that the percentage has  
now shot up.

The tragedy is that some of  
the measures an-  
nounced with such fer-  
vour have not been fully  
implemented. It would  
make an interesting  
study to find out how  
many Government  
departments and  
parastatals have ob-  
served, and are ob-  
serving the weekly fuel  
allocation.

If there are some such  
bodies, what action has  
been taken against  
those refusing to go by  
the allocations initially  
planned to cut down  
consumption?

Further, it is no secret that  
a lot of fuel, bought by  
the tax-payers' money,  
is siphoned off by a  
chain of transport of-  
ficers, drivers and fuel  
station attendants.

The individual car-owner  
is the most energy con-  
scious. The Government  
should emulate him by  
cracking down hard on  
the shameful waste of  
fuel that now abounds.

## TANZANIA SEEN BENEFITING FROM ADB-FINANCED PROJECTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Feb 81 p 3

Text

TANZANIA will benefit greatly if negotiations between the African Development Bank (ADB) group and 22 non-African countries to raise some 15 billion shillings to finance development projects in the continent between next year and 1984 succeed.

An ADB official who is in Dar es Salaam to meet key authorities in the finance sector said yesterday if the funds were raised, first priority would go to agricultural and rural development projects.

"Countries like Tanzania will benefit a lot", the Acting Chief of ADB's Information Division Ndugu Siyanga Malumo, told pressmen.

The next round of negotiations takes place in Stockholm, Sweden on March 23 and 24 this year, he said.

The ADB group comprises the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund and the Nigeria Trust Fund.

The 22 non-African countries are Yugoslavia, the United States, United Arab Emirates, Britain, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Saudi Arabia, Norway, the Netherlands, Kuwait, Korea, Japan, Italy, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Finland, Denmark, Canada, Brazil, Belgium and Argentine.

Ndugu Malumo said he was in Tanzania with a special message to Finance Minister Amir Jamal from ADB President Ndugu Willa Mung'omba, and also to explain ADB activities. He briefed the Tanzanian Minister on negotiations over the proposed round held in Nairobi, Kenya last month.

On why the ADB group wanted to raise so much money, Ndugu Malumo told newsmen the sum was necessary because Africa was now in immense economic problems caused partly by a serious balance of payments deficit, drought, serious unemployment and limited social services.

The envisaged purse would facilitate smooth lending to African countries with priority in agriculture, transport and telecommunications, providing credits to development banks (such as the Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB) and also to multinational projects.

In agriculture, Ndugu Malumo said emphasis would be on food production, its storage and distribution.

The ADB, which was established in 1963 and which commenced its operations in 1966 at its Ivory Coast Headquarters of Abidjan, had financed 15 projects in Tanzania worth 830m/-. Ndugu Malumo said.



## COCONUT FARMING REHABILITATION PROGRAM PROGRESSING WELL

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Feb 81 p 3

[Report by Mboneko Munyaga]

[Text]

A MASSIVE national programme to develop and rehabilitate coconut farming in the country is progressing well and about 30,000 hybrid seedlings are now ready for transplanting to nurseries at Mafia, Zanzibar, Bagamoyo and Tanga.

A six month progress report released by the Ministry of Agriculture to the *Daily News* in Dar es Salaam yesterday said however, it would not be until after four years that the first hybrid nuts would be ready for distribution.

The five year programme was officially launched in January last year under two financing schemes being a grant from the Federal Republic of Germany and a loan from the International Development Association (IDA).

The report said clearing of plots for two 130 hectare seedgardens on both main and Zanzibar islands was going on well. Seednuts from

the gardens the report said, were expected to plant 4000 hectares annually.

The ministry was also conducting selection trials on the East African tall palms at a farm in Chambezi, Bagamoyo District.

Pollen was being collected from selected father palms on Mafia island for tests with mother palms at Chambezi.

Other hybrids, it was understood, were going to be shorter in height than the East African palms.

Six centres the report said, had been identified at Chambezi, Mkuranga, south of Dar es Salaam, Saleh and Ban Bambi Zanzibar, Ngapa in Lindi and Paramba in Tanga for research into better coconut husbandry.

Disease and pest control have been major areas of the programme's efforts directed in particular against the lethal yellowing disease affecting mainly the Rufiji basin.

Samples of diseased palms

have so far been collected and sent to Bonn University in West Germany for further research, the report said.

The manase, according to initial tests, said the report, has been identified as a mycoplasma-like organism and the disease's epidemiology was still being studied through surveys and aerial photography.

About 15 varieties were being tested for resistance to the diseases in heavily infested areas, the report said.

Officials of the programmes have also conducted seminars in which both Party and government leaders participated to bring to the attention of the people in the areas of trials, the true intentions of the programme.

The programme plans to extend to villages and schools demonstration farms with some hybrid seedlings.

At least ten plantations would be rehabilitated under the programmes, the statement said. It did not identify the farms.

## MTERA DAM OPENING ENDS PHASE TWO OF KIDATU POWER STATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Feb 81 p 1

[Report by Ernest Ambali]

[Text] PRESIDENT Nyerere is expected to open the giant Mtera Dam, an extension of the 800 million/- Kidatu Hydro-power Station on the Great Ruaha in Morogoro Region on February 19.

The opening of the Mtera Dam upstream of the Great Ruaha coincides with the heavy rains which have started filling up its 600-square-kilometres area to create a water reservoir for the Kidatu power station downstream.

According to a spokesman of the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO), the gates of the Dam were closed for filling up since last December 24.

Completion of the Mtera project, technically known as Phase Two of the Kidatu Power station, signals full operation of Kidatu which could not operate two of its four power generators of 50 megawatts each because of lesser hydro-power.

The first phase of this giant power project was completed in 1975 and was inaugurated by Mwalimu on November 14 the same year.

At its opening, Kidatu had a dam and two power generators of 50 megawatts each.

Phase Two — Mtera Dam — consists of another two power generators of 50 megawatts each. The two phases together will generate 200 megawatts. Construction of the dam started about three years ago.

The Mtera Hydro-power complex was financed through 240million/- loan from the World and other loans from the Federal Republic of Germany of 198million/- and Sweden 160million/-.

The local costs were met by TANESCO and the Government. Both contributed a total of 319 million/-, raising the total cost of the project to more than 900million/-.

Completion of the Mtera Dam also signals the beginning of another hydropower plant to be installed at Mtera itself. The feasibility and investment report for the plant is being compiled by TANESCO.

This plant will comprise generators of 35 megawatts each and will cost about 1,480 million/-, according to a statement issued by TANESCO.

The power house at Mtera is expected to be commissioned by the middle of

1986. This is planned jointly with a 220 Kv transmission line from Iringa to Dodoma, passing through Mtera.

The Dam at Mtera has a total capacity of 1,800 million cubic metres of water with a surface area of 600 square kilometres. The huge Dam will ensure regular supply of water to the Kidatu Power House.

Already a new village has been set up after people had been moved from the area to give way to the dam which will also submerge the old Dodoma-Iringa Bridge and Road. Traffic will now pass through the new highway on the Mtera Dam.

A new dispensary and community hall are being built at the new village of Magoli, 25 kilometres from Mtera. Both are being built at a cost of 650,000/-.

TANESCO has taken up another project aimed at utilising the excess power at Kidatu. The project comprises 220 Kv line from Kidatu to Mufindi through Iringa.

This project will be completed in May 1982, and will supply substantial amount of electricity to Iringa and the proposed paper mill at Mufindi.

ZIMBABWE

PROFESSOR WARNS NEW BLACK ELITE 'MAY TAKE OVER'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] A clique of black oppressors, constituting between 10 and 15 percent of the population, could come to power in Zimbabwe if the colonial structure of the country's vital institutions was not overhauled, a political science lecturer warned yesterday.

Professor David Mugabe told a National Affairs Association meeting in Salisbury that this new black elite could easily replace the "former colonial oppressors" if the army, Parliament and various other organs were not changed.

He had been asked if there was any likelihood in Zimbabwe of oppression of one group by another.

Professor Mugabe, who is also Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied: "We have such dangers in Zimbabwe if the colonial institutional organisation is allowed to continue . . . a black elite made up of about 10 to 15 percent could become the new black oppressors."

However, this elite could destroy itself since all colonial institutions were doomed to self-destruction.

He said that Zimbabwe had begun with a very firm base but that unless every political and economic institution was critically examined, "we will end up like other countries whose institutions are sick".

He said, however, he was not calling on these bodies to revert to "my grandmother's times" but rather to shed their previous ways of operating.

CSO: 4420

## PEACE RESTORED IN BULAWAYO, CITY LOSSES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] **NATIONAL** army units in Bulawayo's western suburbs yesterday kept a tight rein on the fragile peace that came with the end of fighting in and around Entumbane.

There was a brief burst of automatic gunfire and tracer, thought to be from the Mpopoma area, at about 8.30 last night. But police said it was someone letting off a magazine of ammunition into the air. Otherwise the western suburbs were quiet.

Units with mortars remained on the Luvuvu Road, which passes the ex-guerilla camps at Entumbane, throughout the day.

As the national army held their positions ex-guerillas, wearied by the fighting which began on Wednesday evening, walked back to their camps.

National army units that had been positioned on the Victoria Falls Road on Thursday evening had moved off and traffic moved freely throughout the city.

Mopping-up operations began as bodies were removed from Camps 1 and 2 in Entumbane. No official casualty figures have been given, but at least 20 dead were still lying in Camp 4 last night.

Sources close to military circles made an early estimate of about 100 dead but added that more bodies were likely

to be found during the day after national army medical orderlies examined the situation at Entumbane.

Though the shooting stopped at about 10.30 p.m. on Thursday, the atmosphere was still tense in western Bulawayo yesterday morning.

A steady stream of civilians carrying blankets and other belongings were leaving the area and heading for the city centre.

In and around Entumbane, former guerillas carried AKs and mortars as well as rocket launchers. Members of one faction had positioned their arms facing towards the camp of a rival fac-

tion and men were dug-in in trenches.

Former guerillas could be noticed positioning their arms in all of the camps in Entumbane.

An Entumbane-based ZANLA commander last night told how a senior commander based at Brad's Barracks had gone into the battle zone during heavy fighting on Thursday to help organise the ceasefire.

"It was very hazardous for him to enter the area but once inside he was able to talk directly to those there and quench the fire," he said.

The commander also said the fighting had begun when some ZIPRA elements from Camp 4 opened fire on the ZANLA Camp 1.

"The ZANLA forces in Camp 1 then invaded Camp 4. We killed many ZIPRA men, though most fled the camp. Bodies have been taken from Camps 1 and 2, but there are still at least 20 bodies lying in Camp 4. They are all ZIPRA," he said.

All schools in the western suburbs remained closed yesterday and it is not yet clear whether they will reopen on Monday.

The regional director of education, Mr N. Tanyanzira, yesterday said the resumption of classes had been delayed by lack of communication in the first place and conflicting orders.

#### Matters Under Full Control

REPRESENTATIVES of Commonwealth country High Commissions and EEC member state embassies yesterday held consultations in Salisbury on the security situation.

It was understood from diplomatic sources that it was decided to advise their respective countries that the Government had matters under full control. The British High Commission played a central role in the talks.

"The broadcast telling pupils to report at schools was on the radio at 6 a.m. and 6.20 on the Shona bulletin, but it was not on the 7 a.m. bulletin."

Those pupils who turned up for school were told to return home when headmasters were given orders by "army-like people", he said.

#### Forces To Be Separated Syas Nkomo

**ZIPRA AND ZANLA** former guerillas who have been living at Entumbane are to be moved to separate rifle ranges, each about 30 km from Bulawayo, the PF president and Minister Without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, announced here yesterday.

Dr Nkomo also told a Press conference at his Pelandaba house that ZIPRA members of the integrated 1:2 Battalion and those of the 1:3 Battalion would now be based at the Glenville camp, while their ZANLA counterparts would be at Ntabazinduna. Neither group would be armed.

He said the decision was a temporary measure to give the personnel what he termed "a period of cooling off", after which the two sides would be brought together again as a part of the national army.

Dr Nkomo, who arrived in Bulawayo on Thursday afternoon, said he had held meetings with the Officer Commanding Matabeleland, Brigadier Mike Shute, the Provincial Police Commissioner, Senior Assistant Commissioner Gerry Day, ZIPRA and ZANLA commanders.

He said: "We secured a ceasefire and asked the men from Glen to return to their base. I then stormed the crime M."

Dr Nkomo said it had been decided to remove the ex-guerillas from the densely populated town areas to two new sites — Woolendale Rifle Range

for ZIPRA and Godhla-wayo Shooting Range for ZANLA.

No decisions had been made about their arms.

The ex-guerillas had first to return to their former barracks, from where they would be taken to their new camps, said Dr Nkomo.

"Some have already returned, but others are still at large because they are afraid of unexploded bombs in their camps," he added.

Dr Nkomo appealed to the former guerillas to return to their camps and comply with the scheme, which he described as "being in the best interests of the whole nation".

He said: "This is only a temporary measure. It is vital to remove armed men from thickly populated places. We hope the principle will be followed with regard to other centres."

Answering questions, Dr Nkomo said he did not agree with the Prime Minister's statement that there was a definite organised pattern in the incidents.

Dr Nkomo said: "As far as I am concerned, this type of thing has happened before in areas where ZIPRA has never set foot."

"It would be better for everybody concerned at this crucial time not to witch-hunt or apportion blame."

But he blamed the British Government for not having integrated the ZANLA, ZIPRA and former Rhodesian forces before independence, saying: "We had a unique situation of getting independence with three armies."

"But we have gone a long way in spite of that and deserve to be complimented," he said.

Dr Nkomo yesterday appealed to ex-guerillas not to molest or inconvenience people near the new camps.

He said: "We have to tell the commanders to order the men at Ntabazinduna and elsewhere to leave the local residents alone."

"Those going to the Woolendale and Godhla-wayo rifle ranges must also make certain that neighbouring people on farms are not molested in any manner."

He said some politicians had been going about telling the former guerillas "a lot of things".

"The former Rhodesian troops have never shown themselves to be for or against either ZIPRA or ZANLA in the past, but had been waiting for integration."

"This time, they were doing their duty as commanded."

## Foxtrot Men Are Moved On

THE 2000 ZANLA men from the assembly point Foxtrot in the Bulawayo district who were reported missing earlier this week had been transferred to Operation Seed, a source close to military circles said yesterday.

It was reported from Bulawayo on Thursday that air and ground forces were trying to find the men.

"They were in fact transferred to Operation Seed in the Middle Sabi area some time ago," the source said.

## Bulawayo's Standstill Bill to Top \$1 Million

BULAWAYO'S "close down" on Thursday cost the city more than \$1 million, says Mr Gordon Handover, chairman of the Export Advisory Committee of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries.

But the action of the Defence Ministry in telling Bulawayo people to stay at home and not go to work was correct "in view of what was going on," he said. The mass of the people could not have got to work anyway because no buses were running.

"Everyone will support the Prime Minister in his stand that firm measures must be taken to put down this unrest. I think that tough measures should be taken."

### ERUPTED

If young radicals in a political party were trying to impose their will on people better still take a wiser view, it was very disturbing — and dangerous, he said.

From an economic point of view it runs against everything we are trying to do. This trouble has erupted just when we are hoping for considerable investment and

are staging the donors' conference."

The president of the Bulawayo Chamber of Industries, Mr Basil Katz, said the loss to Bulawayo's economy would cause a ripple effect throughout the national economy. "But I would be the last to dispute any action taken for security reasons."

"Loss of money is far less important than loss of life."

CSO: 4420



## COMMENTARY ON INCREASING VIOLENCE NATIONWIDE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Feb 81 p 10

[Muongorori's View: "Armed Struggle--Chickens Come Home To Roost"]

[Text] **MILITANT** black American activist Malcolm X (Little) lost favour with his superiors in the then powerful Black Muslim Movement for making his famous statement about "chickens coming home to roost" following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963.

Malcolm X, himself cut down by an assassin's bullet a few years later, had argued, perhaps not in these exact words, that the shooting of the President was an inevitable development in a "trigger-happy" nation that trained thousands of its sons and daughters in the use of guns to fight wars in foreign lands.

At the time, thousands of Americans were in Vietnam and Malcolm X contended that many of them, with no jobs or any kind of vocation to return to after military service, were left with no alternative but to turn to the only trade in which they had become proficient — the use of guns.

Zimbabwe appears to have its own chronic case of chickens coming home to roost after the many years of armed conflict.

The situation has reached alarming proportions. With increasing frequency, and with each passing day, we hear of more and more armed robberies, shootings and kidnappings of innocent people and in a

majority of cases, all perpetrated by veterans of Zimbabwe's long and bitter struggle.

The story last week of the cold-blooded murder

of a British missionary couple at Inyazura makes sad reading indeed. But worse, this unfortunate incident was only one of numerous others in which men, armed with lethal weapons of war, have taken the law into their hands to settle old scores.

The crisis is everywhere.

**Cruel attack**

A black employee of one of Salisbury's leading hotels is recovering from a nasty gash on the forehead, and although only middle-aged, has acquired a limp in his walk that doctors say may never heal. He was a victim of a cruel attack by a gang of youths, who, with nothing better to do, decided to vent their racial frustrations on the poor fellow as he made his way home after a late night shift.

From Bulawayo we hear of incredibly bizarre tales of people who have had their heads dipped in scalding water or then the ...

the manner of one dressing a chicken.

Back in Salisbury, a few weeks ago, an elderly security guard was found lying in a pool of his own blood, beaten half to death. He too, according

to his own recollection, was set upon by a gang of youths.

I have stated in this column before that one of the worst tragedies of any war is its long-term effects on the attitudes and sensibilities of the people. The current spate of racial violence and lawlessness sweeping through the country bears me out on that.

Zimbabwe has embarked on a road of racial and political reconciliation. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has repeatedly, since independence last April, stressed the dire need for all Zimbabweans, regardless of race, colour or creed, to work together towards the creation of a multiracial society in an atmosphere of peace and harmonious co-existence.

**Difficult**

The reported incidence of racial violence and murder negate this well-meaning policy, and those responsible for such activities should be under no illusion about the consequences of their actions.



Admittedly, after years of a bloody confrontation between blacks and whites in Zimbabwe, there are those who have found it difficult to reconcile themselves to the changed situation.

While the blacks now feel that as an independent people they must partake in the privileges denied them during previous colonial governments, some whites on the other hand continue to cling to the old belief of imagined supremacy, and resist change.

The result is bitterness and recrimination. The more extreme resort to violent acts of personal vendetta, and in the long run, the nation suffers.

## Contempt

This cannot be allowed to go on. The forces of law and order, for their part, must spare no effort in dealing with people who show contempt for the laws of the land. Indeed while the jungle justice of "an eye for an eye" may have been ideal in the war years, it must now be made absolutely clear that the position has been drastically changed.

Zimbabwe needs foreign investment to develop. That investment will not be forthcoming if the citizens continue to wallow in a quagmire of old hatred and racial inproprieties.

Our court of law must show no leniency to people who imagine that just because they participated in the freedom struggle, they are above the law. The lawful possession of arms, particularly outside specified areas like the 100 racks, and assembly points must be made a serious offence, carrying heavy penalties.

Zimbabweans voted for a black majority government in order to bring peace -- but that peace seems long in coming. Is that what independence is all about?

## SENATORS HIT AT TAKEOVER OF RHOBANK

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] **SENATORS attacked the recent Government takeover of the majority shareholding in Rhobank.**

During the committee stage debate on the Appropriation (Supplementary) Bill which is seeking approval for extra funds, including an extra \$16.2 million for the Treasury, Senator Mark Partridge made a stinging attack on the Rhobank takeover which he described as "ill-timed" and likely to chase away foreign investors.

Senator Partridge asked the Minister why he "should spend such a large sum of money (\$15.9 million) on what can only be of remote interest to the man-in-the-street" when there is a tremendous demand for education and other services.

"It seems to me that he (the Minister) has his priorities out of order." He suggested that the money spent acquiring Rhobank shares would have been better spent on development projects in this country, such as building the Condo Dam which has been proposed for the south-east area of Zimbabwe.

He said the takeover

had given the impression that Government intended to acquire all foreign interests, and described it as a move that "is undoubtedly going to discourage foreign investment".

What was even more alarming, he said, was that the Government should interfere as it had done in the "delicate field of banking".

By his action, Senator Partridge said, the Minister had "undermined all confidence that existed in that sector".

Senator Partridge called on the Minister to spell out that he welcomed foreign investment, that there was room for private enterprise in Zimbabwe, that Government was "not pursuing ill-conceived socialist policies", and to spell out what Government's relationship with Rhobank was going to be and its general policy towards the banking sector.

When he said the Rhobank move had caused "considerable alarm in very delicate circles" Senator Joseph Culverwell interjected: "Here we go again."

Senator Jack Mussett said that while he had no objection to the Government getting involved in banking there was no denying that the Rhobank takeover meant \$15.9 million less for development.

He criticised the Government for having spent so much money on the venture when the money could have been better used elsewhere. "The repercussions will be felt in this and later years," he warned.

Finance Minister Senator Enos Nkala defended the Government's acquisition of the Rhobank shares, saying it was Government's policy to reduce foreign control of local industry, and the move would benefit the people of this country as a whole.

He said that in the past Rhobank had transmitted a large percentage of its profits out of Zimbabwe and this was paid for in foreign exchange.

These profits, he said, would now be ploughed back into Zimbabwe and would be used for development in this country, thereby benefiting Zimbabweans.

"It is this foreign currency that will for many years to come benefit this country," he said and stressed that the move must not be viewed from the point of its short-term benefits but those in the long-term.

Senator Nkala was applauded when he said foreign investors were welcome in Zimbabwe but the Government had always made it clear to these investors that "they invest in this country on our terms and not on their term."

## INFORMATION MINISTER: GOVERNMENT UPHOLDS PRESS FREEDOM

## Presents Mass Media Trustees

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jan 81 p 6

[Text]

ZIMBABWEANS would be allowed to express their differences "without fear or favour" in the newspapers run by the Mass Media Trust, the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said yesterday.

In a statement after the trustees were presented to President Banda yesterday, Dr Shamuyarira said: "The trust deed which was signed yesterday (Thursday) gives the trustees a large measure of autonomy and independence."

"It stresses that they perform their onerous duties on behalf of all Zimbabweans with impartiality and in the interest of the nation as a whole."

"They are charged with responsibility for publication and distribution of news and general information and comment

within Zimbabwe that is as far as possible accurate and free from bias, in the interests of the people of Zimbabwe."

Saying the Government had committed itself to upholding the principles of a free Press, the Minister said that throughout the negotiations to establish the trust, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, had insisted on the removal of the South African control of the media and the maintenance of a free flow of unbiased information.

"Genuine differences of opinion among Zimbabweans about the system of government and the nature of our goals should be aired properly without fear or favour, without resorting to the use of force, and within the provisions of the law of the land."

The chairman of the trust, Dr Davidson Sadza, said the trustees would

oversee the operations of not only Zimbabwe Newspapers, but also of Ziana and the Zimbabwe Institute of Mass Communications, which will be launched soon.

He said the trust had no intention of acquiring the remaining shares in Zimbabwe Newspapers, which are held by local private business interests.

"The trust, like any other shareholder, not only wishes to maintain the profitability of Zimbabwe Newspapers, but also to improve on it," he added.

"To this end, the trust will assist in any way it can through the trust's executive secretariat, to achieve this aim to the benefit of all shareholders, management and staff."

Dr Sadza pledged that the trustees would strive to remain independent, non-political, and non-partisan in the exercise of their duties.

## Biographies of Trustees

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jan 81 p 6

[Text]

THE seven trustees of the Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust are distinguished men and women in their own fields.

● Dr Davidson Sadza, the chairman, is a private medical practitioner in Salisbury, who graduated with a BSc. and a diploma in teaching from Fort Hare University, South Africa. Besides being a medical doctor, he has also been a teacher for five years.

● The vice-chairman, Mr John Hillis, is a veteran industrialist who headed the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries during the country's most traumatic years after UDI. He is the promotions director of David Whitehead Ltd and a member of various business bodies.

● Professor Walter Kamba, the first black vice-principal of the University of Zimbabwe, is on the board of governors of the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, Ranch House College, and is a member of the Public Service professional qualifications panel.

A former dean of the faculty of law at Dundee University, Professor Kamba holds a BA degree and an LLB from Cape Town as well as an LLM degree from Yale University in the United States.

● Mr M. Nduhwa, the Deputy Town Clerk of Bulawayo, is a national executive member of Christian Care and a trustee of the Whitlam Foundation. He holds a BA and an MA degree, and a diploma for town clerks of Southern Africa.

● A retired schoolteacher, Mrs Grace Todd was born in New Zealand in 1911 and has taught at Dadaya Mission for 20 years. The wife of Senator Garfield Todd, a former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, she has lived in Zimbabwe for the past 47 years.

● Miss Einath Mapondera has been a social worker for more than 20 years. She is based in Salisbury. Miss Mapondera is also a member of the Commission of Inquiry on Incomes, Prices and Conditions of Service for Zimbabwe's workers.

● Mr Honour Mkushi is a leading attorney based in Salisbury.

## Move To Avert Confrontation

Salisbury SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Feb 81 p 10

[Article in the column "Muongorori's View"]

[Text]

**RECENT weeks have seen some dramatic upheavals in Zimbabwe's programme of political consolidation.**

Two significant events seem to have jolted Zimbabweans from the stupor of the post-independence euphoria. First, the Cabinet reshuffle that saw the removal of Mr Edgar Tekere as Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, stirred quite a bit of ballyhoo and excitement in some quarters of our increasingly complex political network.

And then, of course, the announcement by the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Mamburwa of the Mass Media Trust's acquisition of Zimbabwe Newspapers. In Nigerian finance had antagonists of Press freedom seeing and

If anything, the reaction to these incidents has demonstrated the natural human tendency to react in kind. Hence even if such change is for his or her own good.

At the risk of generalising, the acrimonious protestations of Mr Joshua Nkomo's PF against its leader's transfer to the Public Service portfolio leave a sour taste in the mouth.

It is hard to draw any comfort from the "mini-reshuffle" that followed the crisis in Government after the PF protests. Reading between the lines, Mr Nkomo's new post as Minister without Portfolio seems the product of a fragile truce making it all too evident that the marriage of convenience between ZANU (PF) and ZAPU (PF) may not be all that it appears to be.

What is more disturbing is that the PF's reaction to the Cabinet reshuffle and the consequent crisis in Government, culminating in last week's meetings and subsequent Ministerial changes, may set a dangerous precedent.

There is, however, some consolation. That Mr Mugabe even agreed to meet the PF leader on the matter once again demonstrated magnanimity and pragmatism where lesser men might have made rash and un-

reasonable decisions. In seeking a compromise in the national interest to enable the coalition Government to forge ahead as a united team, Mr Mugabe once again showed his determination to ensure the success of his reconciliation policy.

The other subject that evoked a great deal of debate at home and abroad was the much speculated-upon control of Zimbabwe's main newspapers by a Government-appointed body.

### Affronted

Protagonists of Press freedom were affronted. Top executives of international Press organisations delivered bitter declamations warning of the dangers of a Government-manipulated Press and decried this as a growing trend in Africa.

But, ironically, while the champions of Press freedom were having a field day taking the Zimbabwe Government to task for alleged manoeuvres to "muzzle" the Press and turn it into a political party mouth-

piece South Africa, the remaining bastion of settler domination, was busy cooking up new outrages against the Press.

With characteristic temerity, the Pretoria regime decided to clamp down on Post Transvaal and Sunday Post, which presented black opinion, claiming the two newspapers were undermining the security of the country and promoted the views of the Republic's enemies.

The situation has deteriorated progressively. What is happening in South Africa is a confrontation between the Press and the Government. What happened in Zimbabwe was a well-timed move to avert a situation where such a confrontation could take place.

Over the years a curious phenomenon originating from the West, as usual, emerged with the what' perfidious claim "freedom of the press" now seems the gauge for some newspapers gauge their freedom.

the basis of the degree of confrontation they can stir up against those in authority.

By no means am I suggesting that newspapers should forgo this important role or that they should not point to the failings of those appointed to privileged positions to guide the lives of fellow-men. I do not deny that the Press has an invaluable role to play as the independent watchdog to oversee the maintenance of justice and fair play.

It is for the same reasons that governments are established so that, by and large, the cardinal objectives of both governments and the Press

should be synonymous.

I subscribe to the view that merely exposing the faults of any government ~~or contrasting the personal opinions of individual members of such a government does not constitute a solution to a problem where one exists, but unfailingly sets the stage for division.~~

This is a luxury emergent African nations can ill afford. Indeed, African countries, often rendered unstable by deeprooted tribal and ethnic affiliations proliferating a fragmentation of political loyalties, can ill-afford additional divisive factors which may emanate from a wayward and sensational Press.

#### Trust's Task Difficult

Salisbury THE HERALD in English in English 2 Feb 81 p 6

[Editorial: "No Easy Task"]

[Text]

THE Mass Media Trust, the composition of which was announced last week, has been charged with responsibility for publication and distribution of news, general information and comment within Zimbabwe that is as far as possible accurate and free from bias in the interests of the people of Zimbabwe.

It will not have an easy task or one free from criticism.

Differences of opinion inevitably arise as to what is in the best interests of the people. And bias, if taken to mean prejudiced or unfair influence, is what some people see in what was intended to be fair comment.

We welcome the Government's restatement of its commitment to the principle of a free Press. It is now up to the members of the Mass Media Trust to meet their obligations to ensure that this principle is applied.

The members of the trust have been drawn from a variety of professions and occupations. They will no doubt recognise the value of allowing journalists to practise their craft.

## NKALA, BYATT SIGN AID PACTS WORTH \$53 MILLION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] **THE Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, yesterday signed three agreements with the British High Commissioner, Mr Robin Byatt, through which Zimbabwe will receive \$53 million from the British Government for land resettlement and rural reconstruction.**

The first agreement covers about \$8.5-million, bringing to about \$18-million the total British contribution for rural reconstruction.

The second agreement signed provides for about a \$15-million "soft loan" to finance the purchase of vehicles and equipment needed for Government work in rural areas. The loan is repayable at 2 per cent interest over 25 years.

The third is an agreement under which the British Government will provide a grant of about \$30-million to finance half the cost of an extensive programme of land purchase and resettlement.

Mr Byatt said he attached "the greatest importance" to the third agreement which will provide new land to peasant farmers, "reducing the im-

balances and overcrowding of the past".

"These schemes will enable your Government to settle peasant farmers on over 1 million ha of new land, and to provide water supplies, schools, and other services to support them," said Mr Byatt.

The speed and enthusiasm with which the Zimbabwe Government — and in many instances the people in the rural areas themselves — had set about the task of repairing the damage caused in the war to schools, hospitals, roads and cattle dips had impressed him, said Mr Byatt.

In reply Senator Nkala said he wished to clarify "certain misunderstandings" which had arisen as a result of his public criticism of British aid to Zimbabwe.

"When I expressed my dissatisfaction over the British aid being offered, I was addressing myself solely to the nature and quantity of aid for land settlement and development in the rural rehabilitation programme," he said.

Mr Nkala urged the British Government to give serious consideration to the uncommitted remainder of the initial \$115-million aid package.

## MINIBUDGET RAISES INCOME TAX, DUTIES ON ALCOHOL, TOBACCO

## Finance Minister's Announcement

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jan 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE income tax surcharge is to increase from 10 to 15 percent in the next tax year and excise duties on beer, spirits, wine and tobacco products are to go up from Sunday, it was announced in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Finance Minister Senator Enos Nkala also announced that the Government is abolishing with effect from April 1 this year a 15 percent investment allowance on capital expansion, and a special immigrants abatement which exempts immigrants from paying any personal income tax for two years.

The new measures would raise an additional \$18 million in the current financial year and about \$80 million in a full year.

The present surcharge of 10 percent on income tax will continue in the current tax year to March 31, then will be increased to 15 percent in the next tax year starting April 1.

This will raise the top marginal rate, with the new surcharge, from its present 40.5 percent to 51.75 percent — a difference of 2.25 percent, the Minister said to applause, Ziana reports.

He said substantial increases on excise duties for alcohol and tobacco products would be announced in a Government Gazette extraordinary published yesterday.

Tax on opaque (traditional) beer goes up by 5c a litre, while duty on clear beer increases by 5c a standard bottle.

Excise on spirits rises by about \$1.05 a 750 ml bottle, with that on wines going up by between 11 and 55 cents a 750 ml bottle, depending on alcohol strength and the degree of local content.

Mr Nkala also announced that some locally-produced still wine, which is presently duty free, will now bear excise of about 41c on a 750 ml bottle, and locally-produced sparkling wine a tax of 56c a 750 ml bottle.

Tax on cigarettes goes up by 1.6c for 10, which will increase retail price for a pack of 10 by 2c. There will be corresponding rises in duty on cigars, cheroots, cigarillos

and other tobacco products.

A new excise on fizzy cool drinks or minerals, equivalent to 3c for the popular 300 ml bottle, was also announced.

The increased taxes were necessary "to arrest any further deterioration in the financial picture painted in the current fiscal year and to ensure that the emerging budgetary position in 1981/82 is kept within manageable proportions", Mr Nkala told the House.

"The Government recognises that while every effort must be made to meet the aspirations of the people, Government expenditures must be carefully controlled and potential domestic re-



sources maximised," Senator Nhala said.

Since Zimbabwe's independence in April last year there had been a huge increase in money supply, boosted by minimum wage legislation, increased employment and rising local spending. The problem is viewed as serious by economic observers.

"The rapid growth in the money supply reflects the buoyant economic con-

ditions being experienced," he said, adding that it was largely brought about by increasing Government borrowing from the banking sector, which expanded by \$170 million last year.

## Rapid

Efforts to slow the rate of monetary growth had caused a decline from \$100 million to \$170 million in the country's

foreign exchange reserves, he said. But he predicted that the money supply would continue to increase at a similar rate because of a rapid real growth in the Gross Domestic Product this year.

"This high growth rate will impose strong pressure on the balance of payments, but diamantine are in progress concerning a standby facility from the International Monetary Fund and an indus-

trial inputs loan facility from the World Bank.

"With the aid of these facilities, it should be possible to at least maintain the level of the foreign exchange reserves through 1981," said Senator Nhala.

Further aid and loans this year would help finance the Government budget deficit and moderate the money supply growth.

## Increases Greater Than Expected

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jan 81 p 3

[Text]

**SURPRISE** and despondency greeted yesterday's mini-budget presented by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nhala. The reaction from the private sector was that the increases were far greater than expected.

Businessmen made it clear that the ultimate loser would be the consumer and a financial analyst summed up general feeling by saying: "The Government is really having to scratch for more money."

### BLOW

For industry the worst blow is the scrapping of the 15 percent investment allowance for expansion capital. This was introduced during the days of sanctions and was designed to persuade entrepreneurs to increase the size of their firms.

The Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries is still studying the effects of the measure, but many people say the situation is similar to the situation in 1965-1980, because of the shortage of currency, and that the incentive should stay.

The 15 percent allowance does off government mining companies.

ACCOC president Mr Brian Grubb said: "We have been aware of Government's need to raise more money and, therefore, the measures do not come as a complete surprise except for the excise on soft drinks as this particularly affects the lower end of the market."

On the income tax surcharge he said it was "gratifying" that it came into effect from April 1 and was not retrospective "as has sometimes been the case in the past."

Most of the companies affected by the new excise said yesterday that the increases would have to be passed on to the consumers.

A spokesman for the Salisbury Bottling Company refused to comment, but it is understood that the price of a kingsize bottle of soft drink will be increased to 14c from Monday.

A spokesman for a soft drinks company said the tax could lead to a decrease in sales, and his

company might have to retrench some staff.

He said his company was shocked at the new increases, especially in view of their increased distribution to tribal and other areas previously inaccessible because of the war.

A cigarette spokesman said: "We still have the cheapest cigarettes in the world."

A spokesman for National Breweries, Chibuku Breweries and R.H. said: "We are studying the implications on volume of the additional excise on lager beer, traditional beer and soft drinks and will be reporting to our shareholders in our quarterly statement towards the middle of February."

Several bottle stores contacted yesterday said they would adjust their prices, but were waiting for an official statement from their supplier.

**'HERALD': Curb Army Waste**

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jan 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Another Shock"]

[Text]

**SENATOR ENOS NKALA** could scarcely have chosen a more inopportune time to introduce his mini-budget.

People already reeling from the disclosures of prodigious waste involving the army have now been given another shock by the Minister's decision to increase income tax and the duty on alcohol and tobacco.

The problem stems from the huge increase in the money supply, largely brought about by Government borrowing. Put more simply taxpayers will immediately have to shoulder a larger share of the bill for the Government's development programmes.

The Minister's decision to attack the problem mainly through such non-essential items as alcohol, tobacco and luxury drinks is commendable. Let us hope that it will have the desired effect.

But, for its part, the Government must now introduce the most stringent controls over its expenditure. There must be no more waste such as has been taking place at the assembly points.

The roaring inflation that has affected Britain and other Western countries must not be allowed to develop here, for that would seriously endanger the tremendous progress that has been made towards improving the lot of the poorer people.

CSO: 4420

INDUSTRY CALLED ON TO SEVER SOUTH AFRICA TIES

Increased Local Participation Urged

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] The control of industry should move away from South African domination in favour of increased local participation, the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, said yesterday.

Addressing the Untali branch of the National Affairs' Association, Dr Makoni said the Government was anxious to cut foreign domination in the industrial sector.

He said: "I am not sounding the death warning to private industry. We are anxious to see Zimbabwean nationals--either individually or collectively--holding substantial shares in our industry, providing most of the management and other personnel."

The Government, Dr Makoni said, was keen to promote industrial cooperatives, while it was participating in joint ventures with the private sector.

Viable

A more viable machinery would be set up by the Government to finance the growth of local industries, particularly small enterprises.

Of his portfolio, the Minister said: "The Government is concerned that we should not only maintain, but also expand on the existing industries."

Dr Makoni said industrial decentralisation would be pursued, encouraging the setting up of enterprises in the neglected rural areas.

The Government would try to provide the supportive infrastructure in the form of transport, communications and energy.

"The Government will consider offering incentives for industrialists to invest in the undeveloped areas.

"We want industry to go to the people, rather than having people coming to it," said Dr Makoni.

### Undesirable Connection

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Feb 81 p 4

[Editorial: "No More Crumbs"]

[Text] Although Zimbabwe's economy has been hailed as one of the most resilient in Africa, there can be no doubt that it will be restructured to conform with the new political order in the country.

The present Government inherited an economy controlled and dominated by one section of the community, with its umbilical cord firmly tied to South Africa.

Some Africans may have reaped some benefits from it, but by and large, these were mere crumbs from the table.

What the Government is trying to do—as reiterated this week by the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Mr Makoni,—is to reverse that trend.

The South African "connection", while it was deemed to be natural by previous administrations, is patently undesirable in a country ruled by a Government which is so passionately anti-apartheid.

In the companies themselves, the people who constitute the majority of the population must take over more jobs with real responsibility.

This is a drive to correct the imbalances of the past; the liberation struggle was waged for the simple reason that the majority of the country were denied the political and economic position to which they believed they were entitled.

Now that independence has been won, ordinary Zimbabweans expect a physical change from minority to majority control of the economy.

Mr Makoni also spoke of the decentralisation of industry, giving the rural areas their fair share of the cake. Initially, hard-nosed entrepreneurs may be wary of investing in this uncertain area.

But we believe that with suitable incentives, they could be persuaded to overcome their qualms. For a start, the Government could lead the way by establishing industries in these areas in partnership with private enterprise.

CSO: 4420

# END OF DRASTIC SHORTAGE OF DRUGS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] A "drastic" shortage of some vital imported drugs should be relieved this week. One of the largest firms of pharmaceutical agents and importers has received a big consignment of prescription and other drug preparations for distribution throughout Zimbabwe.

But until these can be distributed many pharmacists in Salisbury and other centres are having to borrow from colleagues who still have the necessary preparations in stock.

Last week several Salisbury chemist shops had run right out of stock of various asthma, vascular, bronchial and other remedies including important prescription drugs.

Several medical practitioners were also worried about the shortages caused by stocks running out towards the end of the last currency allocation quarter.

"The position regarding some very important drugs is really drastic at present," said a Salisbury pharmacist last week.

"I have never known it so bad. Our main suppliers are virtually out of many important drugs and most of us have been borrowing small supplies from each other, if available."

## Cosmetics

He added: "But there always seem to be plenty of imported cosmetics around."

A Salisbury medical practitioner confirmed there was a shortage of some important drugs. He said tersely that unless stocks of some imported preparations improved soon, numbers of patients would suffer.

"Somebody had better do something quickly," he said. "All we can do is prescribe."

He declined to specify the type of drugs in short supply.

The chairman of the Retail Pharmacists' Association, Mr Spiros Ferendinos said the drug shortages were not "unusual" at the end of currency allocation periods and before new stocks arrived.

"The new currency period is now in operation and imported drugs are coming in. But I don't think the shortages this year are so drastic. It hasn't been such worse than usual."

Sometimes the public was to blame for some drug shortages. They were inclined to stockpile prescription drugs if they heard there might be a shortage.

A spokesman for one of the largest drug importing firms in Salisbury said that a large consignment of the most important drugs and ethical preparations had just arrived and was now being unpacked.

"These are being distributed this week and should be in most pharmacies from next week onward. They include asthma tablets and sprays, so from now on the situation should be much easier," he said.

The spokesman agreed there had been a considerable shortage.

"It does happen between currency allocation 'twilight' periods. There was also a heavy drain on most drugs last year which depleted normal stocks considerably."

This drain had been increased by the introduction of free medical care for many people in the country.

"December was a very bad month for shortages. This continued into January until we could place fresh stock orders. Now they have arrived and the position should ease. But we are always short of some stocks," he said.

Other drugs distributing firms also expect imported stocks this month to relieve the shortage.

CSO: 4420

## CTVC OFFERS TO HELP LABOR UNIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 81 p 11

[Text] **THE Commonwealth Trade Union Council is prepared to help labour movements in Zimbabwe with workers' education and training programmes, its director, Mr Carl Wright, has said.**

Mr Wright left Salisbury for Dar es Salaam yesterday after three days of talks with the Government and trade union officials.

Mr Wright stressed that unionists in Zimbabwe must be properly trained because they had a major role to play in the national economy.

He said the CTUC aimed to promote the interests of workers

through co-operation between its member organisations in 40 countries of the Commonwealth.

"Today's interdependent world, where government decisions are taken at international level and where business is organised transnationally, requires such links more than ever."

Mr Wright backed the idea of a single national trade union organisation in Zimbabwe, saying it would help trade unionists to represent the interests of the workers more effectively.

With one centre, trade unions would also become an active force in helping the national economic and social development.

Mr Wright said the experience of many trade unions in developing countries like Zimbabwe was a role in marshalling popular support for development strategies.

Fellow workers of the Commonwealth countries were eager to give their support to Zimbabwean workers in their bid to improve their working conditions.

He also said Zimbabwe had a role to play in the international community's efforts to create a new international economic order which "would be of real benefit to the ordinary working men and women and their families".



## COST OF LIVING EASES FOR LOWER INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

Salisbury SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Feb 81 p 4

[Tex.]

CLOTHING prices rose steadily during the last quarter ended in December. But there was a slow-down in the cost of basic necessities which eased the cost of living for many lower income households.

School uniforms showed a considerable mark-up, particularly junior girls' blazers which rose by \$4.71.

Of the 47 basic food and clothing items selected for comparison each quarter, only 18 remained static.

Four fell slightly with only potatoes making a notable drop of 23c.

Of the 25 items which increased in price, six were food commodities. Mutton and pork prices increased by 17c and 11c respectively and cheese rose by 10c.

Liquor prices remained fairly stable with an increase in only local whisky and brandy, according to the list compiled each quarter by the Central Office of Statistics in Salisbury.

The list does not reflect sales tax or allowances for returnable containers.

Average basic retail prices in Salisbury (sales tax excluded):

COMMODITY:	1980 Sep.	1980 Dec.
Bread (white), 800 g	21.0	21.0
Flour (household), 2 kg	54.0	54.0
Maize meal, 5 kg	51.0	51.0
Beans, 500 g	33.0	32.0
Butter, 500 g	83.0	84.0
Margarine, 250 g	26.0	26.0
Lard, 500 g	49.0	49.0
Cheese (cheddar), 500 g	100.0	110.0
Coffee, 100 g	101.0	101.0
Tea, 500 g	113.0	114.0
Sugar, 2 kg	50.0	50.0
Eggs, dozen	64.0	63.0
Potatoes, 2 kg	77.00	54.0

Onions, 1 kg	40.0	38.0
Milk (fresh), 500 ml	16.0	16.0
Paraffin, 750 ml	37.0	37.0
Meat, 10 bones	18.0	18.0
MEAT:		
Beef (other meat), 1 kg	2 02.0	2 01.0
Beef (ump meat), 1 kg	2 47.0	2 40.0
Mutton (leg), 1 kg	2 01.0	2 08.0
Pork (leg), 1 kg	1 06.0	2 09.0
WOMEN'S CLOTHING:		
Trousers, pair	19 06.0	19 04.0
Shirts, pair	6 06.0	6 06.0
Shoes, each	8 10.0	8 12.0
Shoes, pair	16 20.0	16 24.0
WOMEN'S CLOTHING:		
Paraphernalia, each	66.0	66.0
Shoes (half), each	8 17.0	8 10.0
Shoes (rational), each	14 36.0	14 29.0
Shoes, pair	17 52.0	17 52.0
SCHOOL UNIFORMS:		
Boys, senior:		
Shirts, each	28 27.0	30 40.0
Shirts, pair	5 35.0	7 50.0
Shirts, each	6 38.0	7 20.0
Hats, each	2 85.0	3 33.0
Boys, junior:		
Shirts, each	21 49.0	24 00.0
Shirts, pair	5 15.0	6 18.0
Shirts, each	5 58.0	6 10.0
Hats, each	2 80.0	3 00.0
Girls, senior:		
Shirts, each	8 82.0	9 05.0
Shirts, each	27 89.0	28 51.0
Hats, each	5 23.0	6 32.0
Girls, junior:		
Shirts, each	7 74.0	7 76.0
Shirts, each	19 89.0	20 00.0
Hats, each	4 61.0	4 71.0
LINING:		
Pace (374 ml), dozen	2 87.0	2 87.0
Whisky (bottle), local	6 74.0	6 78.0
Brandy (bottle)	5 23.0	6 25.0
Minerals (300 ml), dozen	1 12.0	1 12.0

# 420 70 ' EK HIGHER MINIMUM WAGE FOR FARM WORKERS

Salisbury SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Feb 81 p 4

[Text]

**THE** Zimbabwe Agriculture and Plantation Workers Union (ZAPWU) is to ask the Ministry of Labour and Social Services to raise the minimum wage ceiling for farm workers from the present \$30 to at least \$45 a month.

The union's General Secretary, Mr Dickson Ndwana, said yesterday the decision to press for an immediate review of the minimum wage structure was reached during the ZAPWU congress last week.

He said delegates to the congress — although happy with the initial Government effort to raise the general standard of living for farm workers through the \$30 minimum wage ruling — felt there was still room for improvement.

"We felt the time was ripe for us to make fresh

approaches to the Government because the cost of living has gone up since the \$30 minimum wage was introduced."

Delegates to the two-day congress also deplored the alleged tendency of some white commercial farmers to force the wives and children of their employees to work for them.

"Zimbabwe is now an independent country and we cannot allow colonial-type forced labour."

Mr Barnabas Marufu was elected president of ZAPWU during the meeting. Mr Zefania Muzengezi was made vice-president, with Mr Ndwana retaining his post as general secretary. Mr Phoenix Daka was elected treasurer and the post of national organising secretary went to Mr Alfred Mugadzaweta.

CS01 4420

## SHORTAGE OF MECHANICS HITS COUNTRY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] ZIMBABWE was facing an acute shortage of skilled motor vehicle mechanics with no prospects of a remedy for several years, motor industry representatives said last week.

While the shortage was country-wide it was most serious in rural areas. Some small centres were down to only one mechanic.

Competition for qualified men had pushed up wages. Newly-qualified apprentices in some cases were starting on \$800 a month.

The shortage of manpower had led to increasing delays in repair work and routine servicing.

"There's no doubt about it, the shortage is terrible and getting worse as time goes on," said Mr Ken Winsor, president of the Motor Industry Employers' Association.

"Our pool of skilled mechanics has been declining for the last six years, though it really began a noticeable drop about three years ago. At our peak we had about 3 500 mechanics in the country. Three years ago that was down to 2 900. In December last year there were only 1 900," Mr Winsor said.

"We recovered a bit in January and the picture has been looking very bright in the last few weeks — we're up to more than 1 300 — but the situation is still far from comfortable."

Apprenticeship training programmes have been run at full capacity in most areas — both Government and private — throughout the years of decline. But new mechanics often went to jobs outside the country.

"In a way we are the victims of our high standards of apprentice training. Our apprentices are trained to do everything and that probably makes them among the best mechanics in the world because the trend in many countries today is toward specialisation," Mr Winsor said.

"We have had well over 350 apprentices every year for some time now, but

they are so much in demand outside the country that many of the younger ones have decided to leave. And that means that for each of those that left we lost between \$8 000 and \$10 000 invested in their training."

A Ministry of Manpower, Planning and Development spokesman said last week that in the last year at least the shortage of skilled artisans — most of them mechanics — had been more the result of the economy's expansion than emigration.

"We have been able to cope up to now, but as industrial expansion continues the shortage could become more serious," the spokesman said.

The Ministry had plans to establish a national vocational training development centre and had as a primary objective the upgrading of semi-skilled workmen to skilled status, he said.

The latter objective had been long sought by the motor vehicle industry. A training centre for semi-skilled grades was about to open in Salisbury with another soon to follow in Gwelo, both of them financed with a \$1.6 million grant from West Germany.

Similar centres were planned for Umtali, Gwelo and the Lowveld, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, the Government seems to be feeling the pinch less than private concerns.

The Central Mechanical Equipment Department is estimated to be down a third on the artisans it needs. About 90 percent of them vehicle mechanics.

When the shortage was first noticed three years ago the Motor Industry

Employers' Association worked out an agreement with the affected trade unions allowing such training, but the Government failed to provide training facilities and the plan remained dormant, Mr Winsor said.

"Basically, I think it was a case of having four different governments in three years, none of them being around long enough to take action," he said.

"This one is finally beginning to move and it's about time. We have 12 000 people in our industry waiting to be trained, waiting to be elevated to more skilled positions. Bringing some of them along will help a lot."

## EXPECTED BUMPER CROPS MAY END RURAL FEEDING PROGRAM

Salisbury SUNDAY MAIL in English 1 Feb 81 p 3

**[Text]** The Government expected to cut back its rural feeding programme by about 15 percent in March when the first of the season's crops were harvested, Mr Brian Beecroft, Director of Social Services, said last week.

The number of people dependent on the food shipments, just under 400 000 last month, should fall below 350 000. This was assuming that the current pattern of rains, said by agricultural authorities to be leading to one of the best for crops in years, continued.

"We hope to be able to halt the food shipments almost completely by the end of April. There will probably be some exceptions, but we hope they will be minimal," Mr Beecroft said.

Mr Harry Howden, chief agronomist for the Department of Agricultural Development (Devag), said all indications pointed to this season's crop being the best in years.

Devag distributed summer crop seed packs (of maize, groundnuts, sorghum or millet) to 235 000 families last year. An additional 70 000 vegetable packs were handed out.

Since some of the vegetable packs went to families that did not receive crop packs, about 250 000 families (or about 1.5 million people) probably benefited from the programme.

"We estimate that no more than 3 to 5 percent — or about 10 000 families — of those who returned to Zimbabwe as refugees missed out on a pack," Mr Howden said.

About 117 500 ha should have been planted with the seed we distributed, and the crops taken from that land should take care of 90 to 95 percent of the hunger problem that the rural areas have been facing," he said.

The effects of two years of drought and the disruptive influence of the war combined last year to create food shortages throughout the rural areas. Hardest hit were the tribal areas from Beitbridge through the Eastern Districts and the areas just south of Lake Kariba.

Cases of malnutrition and undernutrition have been found in many areas, particularly among young children. There were also predictions of large-scale starvation, but no more than a few isolated cases have been confirmed in more than six months.

Surveys taken around the village of Binga have shown severe malnutrition and undernutrition among Batonga children.

Mr Roger Neilson, a Rio Tinto employee who worked as site agent on the Bengwa coal field near Chisarira game reserve last year, said at least four men in the area died of poisoning after eating the wrong kind of roots.

"The people there were in a very bad way. They didn't have a chicken or a goat left in August. They were just living off the bush," Mr Neilson said.

"Measles and other diseases were taking the children out at a fantastic rate. For the last few months before we had to pull out because of the rains we were bringing in 10-tonne trucks loaded with maize. A missionary group was also bringing in some maize, but it was just so many dumps in the bush."

More than most rural Zimbabweans, the 60 000 Batonga seem to be victims of an isolated environment and lack of development.

Having by far the most primitive economy in the country, they were unusually vulnerable to the effects of war and drought. They are also widely scattered throughout their huge district, with sometimes only one family occupying several

square kilometres. That, and the poor road access during the rains, have made Government supply of food difficult.

Mr Beecroft said: "We have 16 distribution points in Binga and we have been getting the food in. But the only really effective way of getting food to every area in which it is needed would be by helicopter. And that just isn't feasible."

Dr Alan Pugh, Medical Officer of Health for Matabeleland, said that while there was severe undernourishment among many children in Binga no cases of starvation had been confirmed.

## BRIEFS

**RHOBANK TO BE 'ZIMBANK'**--The Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, yesterday announced that Rhobank would be renamed the Zimbabwe Banking Corporation and named five of the six Government-nominated members for the new board. They are: Mr Erinosi Rohiasi Chademana, a businessman; Mr Amos John Chirunda, an attorney; Mr Amon George Dangarembga, a headmaster; Senator Tsitsi Constance Maruva Munyati; and Mr Siwanda Kennedy Mbuso Sibanda, a legal practitioner. The sixth will be nominated later. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Feb 81 p 2]

**BUMPER GRAIN CROP**--The Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, said yesterday grain marketing depots were being opened in communal farming areas to speed up the movement of the expected record harvest this year. Dr Sekeramayi told farmers at a Field Day at Dema in Seke near Salisbury that shortage facilities were being laid on and transport arranged. "The Government wishes to ensure that the expected record harvest this year will not rot due to transportation and storage inadequacies." The Minister said the task of master farmers was to fight against hunger, rural poverty, ignorance, improper land use and help to raise standards of living. Meeting such objectives would help make Zimbabwe a dynamic and wealthy country capable of providing excellent facilities in all sectors for its citizens. Dr Sekeramayi said cooperatives played a vital role in raising the standard of rural life. "These co-ops enable you to reap the benefits of bulk buying at discount prices, assist you in your marketing by finding the best markets and by arranging to transport your inputs and production in bulk. "Co-ops make it possible to achieve lower transport costs and better prices." The Minister said the farmer's role was not only to produce enough food for the family but also to feed workers in other sectors of the economy--plus producing a surplus to sell to other countries to get foreign currency. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Feb 81 p 3]

**DISTRICT COUNCILS CLARIFIED**--The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Edison Zvobgo, yesterday issued a statement clarifying the position of former purchase area farmers who have opted to join a district council. A farming area included within the boundaries of a district council would not revert to tribal trust land status, nor would communal grazing be enforced. Farmers who join a district council would not be permitted to opt out of the council without first advancing sound reasons. Commercial farming areas without a local authority can: join a district council; negotiate with an established rural council to be incorporated; or form a rural council of their own. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 81 p 2]



BRITISH FORESAW ARMY SCANDAL--A team of British accounting experts warned Zimbabwe in the middle of last year that the National Army pay system was on the brink of collapse. But the army could not recruit enough skilled staff to stop the rot. The chronic shortage of able Pay Corps workers led to the assembly point wage scandal, which was exposed in the House of Assembly. The problem was described to Parliament's Committee of Public Accounts by General Derry McIntyre, head of army administration, who is believed to have quit Zimbabwe to work for the South African Navy. He said there was a shortage of staff before independence, even though he had "scraped the barrel". There had been a "brain drain" since then and skilled men leaving had not been replaced by potential experts from the assembly points. One hundred and forty guerillas volunteered to join a training school, but none of them had proof of academic qualifications. Only 20 passed an aptitude test. The army was then accused of rigging the exam, said General McIntyre. And accounting experts from "Civvy Street" wouldn't join the Pay Corps for the \$750 a month take-home wage. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Feb 81 p 2]

FARM UNION UNITY PLAN--Preliminary talks on a merger between the Commercial Farmers' Union and the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union last week were successful, an agricultural source said yesterday. The meeting, chaired by the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, was held in Salisbury on Friday last week. A sub-committee, whose members were selected from both sides, was set up to resolve the various issues involved in the merger, said the source. The talks will resume probably some time after the Minister returns from overseas. Senator Norman, who flew to Bangladesh to attend an agricultural conference, is due back in Salisbury on Thursday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Feb 81 p 3]

G. D. R. SEEKS TRADE--The German Democratic Republic was keen to establish "intensive cooperation" in various fields with Zimbabwe, the country's visiting Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr Friedmar Clausnitzer, said yesterday. He hoped such cooperation could include industry, agriculture, transport, education and training, and cultural affairs. Mr Clausnitzer, who is leading a nine-man trade delegation to the country, said Zimbabwe and East Germany had a lot to gain from mutual co-operation as the countries' economies were interdependent. His country had a specialised economy and produced agricultural equipment which could be suitable to Zimbabwe's development, while East Germany would need Salisbury's minerals and other products. Mr Clausnitzer's delegation has been holding wide-ranging talks with officials from the Ministries of Economic Planning and Development, and Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications. On Wednesday the team met the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, and yesterday they were due to have talks with Mr Frederick Shava, the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development. Mr Clausnitzer, who returns to Berlin tomorrow, said members of his team would probably stay in Salisbury for further talks and consultations. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 81 p 1]

WILSON NOW A SENATOR--Air Marshal Archie Wilson has been sworn in as a member of the Senate. Air Marshal Wilson, a parliamentarian in Mr Ian Smith's Government, replaces Dr Douglas Hamilton Ritchie who, for health reasons, resigned from the Upper House in September last year. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Feb 81 p 7]

BALANCE OF TRADE IN BLACK--Balance of trade figures for last October, which have just been released, show a surplus of \$3,4 million--a striking recovery from September's deficit of \$13,9 million. The latest Monthly Digest of Statistics reports that imports for October totalled \$87 931 000, while exports earned \$91 348 000, the highest monthly figure for 1980. Tobacco was the biggest foreign currency earner followed by gold, raw sugar, asbestos and chrome. Together these five commodities accounted for 42 percent of exports. Oil was once again the largest drain on foreign exchange, accounting for 23,47 percent of the import bill at a cost of \$20,6 million. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Feb 81 p 2]

MANPOWER SURVEY--The Deputy Secretary for Manpower Planning and Director of the National Manpower Survey, Dr Ibbo Mandaza, left Salisbury yesterday for a three-day round of visits to four centres, where he will set up provincial survey offices. The manpower survey--which will determine the country's strength in terms of skilled manpower resources--was launched by the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Frederick Shava, at a news conference last week, reports Ziana. The new offices, which will operate from March 1, will be in Fort Victoria (serving the Victoria Province), Bulawayo (Matabeleland North), Gwanda (Matabeleland South) and Gwelo (Midlands). A spokesman for the Ministry said yesterday the setting up of the provincial offices was part of the consultative stage of the survey. Officials would meet provincial authorities and representatives of major commercial and industrial undertakings, as well as representatives of the major political parties. The survey is expected to take 18 months to complete. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Feb 81 p 2]

MUGABE TO VISIT CHINA--The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, is unlikely to make his proposed state visit to China before the middle of the year. A Government spokesman said last week that no date had yet been set, but Mr Mugabe himself gave a broad hint that he had June or July in mind during last month's Parliamentary debate on Government defence policy. Referring to the proposed visit for the first time, Mr Mugabe said that Mr Andre Holland (RF, Mazoe/Mtoko), who introduced the motion, might care to accompany the official party on the visit "to complete his research ...". Discussing the Government's view that the Zimbabwe army should have a productive as well as a defensive role, the Prime Minister quoted the example of a Chinese army division, based near Peking, which ran its own farms, factories and hospital. The visit would take place "in the middle of the year", he said. Mr Holland replied that he awaited "this great experience in China with enthusiasm". Mr Mugabe again mentioned the China trip during a debate on appropriations for state visits in Parliament on Thursday. It was extended by the new Chinese Premier Mr Zhai Ziyang. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Feb 81 p 3]

AID TARGET--The international donors' conference to be held in Salisbury in March is seeking \$1 200-million from foreign countries covering a three-year period. Another \$1 100-million is for development not on the agenda at the conference, called Zimcord. A spokesman for the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development said yesterday that the Zimcord plan should not be confused with the Government's three-year transitional development which should be published in July this year. Of the \$1 200-million sought at the conference the refugee programme will take up \$79-million, reconstruction \$162-million, land settlement and rural/agricultural development \$786-million and training programmes \$234-million. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Feb 81 p 4]

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